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THE POPULATION OF TEXAS:

An Overview of
Texas Population Change
1970 - 1980

Developed in cooperation with
The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
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THE POPULATION OF TEXAS:

An Overview of Texas Population Change, 1970-1980

by

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About the Texas State Data Center

The Texas State Data Center (formerly the Texas Data Management Program) is a statewide network of information resources. Its primary purpose is to make census materials and data available to various users interested in demographic information and trends. The Texas State Data Center network is coordinated and administered by the Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

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Parts of this report are derived from other works published by the authors in popular and professional journals. We thank these journals for allowing us to utilize parts of these works in preparing this report.

Preface

The population of Texas, as well as the population of any specific area within its boundaries, is constantly changing. These population changes result from changes in human social behavior--behavior patterns that profoundly affect the location of schools, farms and ranches, churches, houses and housing developments, highways, retail and wholesale establishments, and all types of facilities and services.

The study of almost any area of human endeavor at some point must use population facts. A knowledge of population trends is essential for the successful pursuit of business activities by private individuals, corporations and groups and for public service program planning and management. For example, **educators** need to be aware of these changes in order to plan for school programs, facilities and teachers. **Farmers** and **producers** of manufactured goods need to recognize population changes to plan for shifts in markets brought about by changes in the distribution and composition of consumers. **Religious leaders** are now using detailed population characteristics in planning locations of different types of church facilities. **Private** and **governmental agencies** rely on similar data to determine the number of workers available to produce the different kinds of goods required for our Nation's ever-increasing population. **Public agencies** consider changing numbers of people in planning for desired facilities, and individuals use similar information to chart their own personal needs and plans. Furthermore, changes in the population makeup provide a basis for making projections of future populations. Such projections, in turn, are used in formulating sounder bases for planning for the future.

Purpose and Scope

This publication is concerned chiefly with selected characteristics of the population of Texas, with special emphasis on changes between 1970 and 1980. In many instances, however, trends are noted for longer periods than just the past decade. In some cases estimates of changes since 1980 also are included, as are projections of the population to 1990.

The specific characteristics and trends included in this report are population growth and movement, residential composition, age and sex distribution, racial and ethnic composition, rural and urban population distribution, and the socioeconomic characteristics of education, income and industry of employment. Although the major emphasis is placed on the Texas population, certain comparisons are made with the Nation and with other states in order to illustrate and clarify their implications for Texas.

Although most readers would be especially interested in what is happening in their home counties, a detailed analysis for each of the 254 counties in Texas is precluded by the large number of units involved. In general, trends discussed in this publication are for the State as a whole, with counties being discussed only to demonstrate particular patterns or trends. Many counties clearly display patterns that are exceptions to the general population trends for the State. Therefore, it must not be assumed that any one county fits the general trend occurring in the State as a whole. To assist the reader interested in comparing patterns for specific counties, extensive appendices are included in this report, showing values of selected items for all counties in the State.

This report is designed primarily for use by persons in action and planning positions. It is concerned with people first and statistics second. Consideration of population from this point of view makes it a most important subject in planning the activities of individuals and groups, as well as for private and public facilities and programs.

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POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION IN TEXAS

Population Growth

Texas has had a continuous population increase since its first census enumeration in 1850 (Table 1 and Figure 1). There were 14,229,191 persons residing in the State on April 1, 1980. Over 3 million of these residents were added between 1970 and 1980, which was by far the largest population increase ever experienced between decennial censuses. In fact, almost as many people were added in the last decade as in the two previous decades combined.

While the increase in **numbers** of persons between 1970 and 1980 was the largest ever for any 10-year period, it also was the highest **rate** of population increase for any decade since 1900-1910. At the same time, the rate of population growth in Texas has been consistently higher than in the Nation as a whole. Between 1970 and 1980 Texas had a 27 percent increase in number of people as compared with a national increase of 11 percent. The numerical gain of 3,032,461 persons was exceeded by only one state, California. At the other extreme, two states--New York and Rhode Island--lost population, as did the District of Columbia. Texas increased its proportionate share of the Nation's people from 5.5 percent in 1970 to 6.3 percent in 1980.

Texas ranked sixth among the states in total population in 1960, surpassed Ohio and Illinois during the 1960-70 decade, and Pennsylvania during the 1970s. Thus, the only states having larger populations than Texas in 1980 were California and New

Table 1

Total Population of Texas, 1850-1980

Total Population		**Change in Population**		
Year	Number	Decade	Number	Percent
1850	212,592			
1860	604,215	1850-1860	391,623	184.2
1870	818,579	1860-1870	214,364	35.5
1880	1,591,749	1870-1880	773,170	94.5
1890	2,235,527	1880-1890	643,778	40.4
1900	3,048,710	1890-1900	813,183	36.4
1910	3,896,542	1900-1910	847,832	27.8
1920	4,663,228	1910-1920	766,686	19.7
1930	5,824,715	1920-1930	1,161,487	24.9
1940	6,414,824	1930-1940	590,109	10.1
1950	7,771,194	1940-1950	1,296,370	20.2
1960	9,579,677	1950-1960	1,868,483	24.2
1970	11,196,730	1960-1970	1,617,053	16.9
1980	14,229,191	1970-1980	3,032,461	27.1

SOURCE: R.L. Skrabanek and W. Kennedy Upham, **The Population of Texas**, Bulletin 1141, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Texas A&M University System (College Station), April 1974, p. 6 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1980**, "Characteristics of the Population," PC-1-A45, Texas, Number of Inhabitants, Table 1.

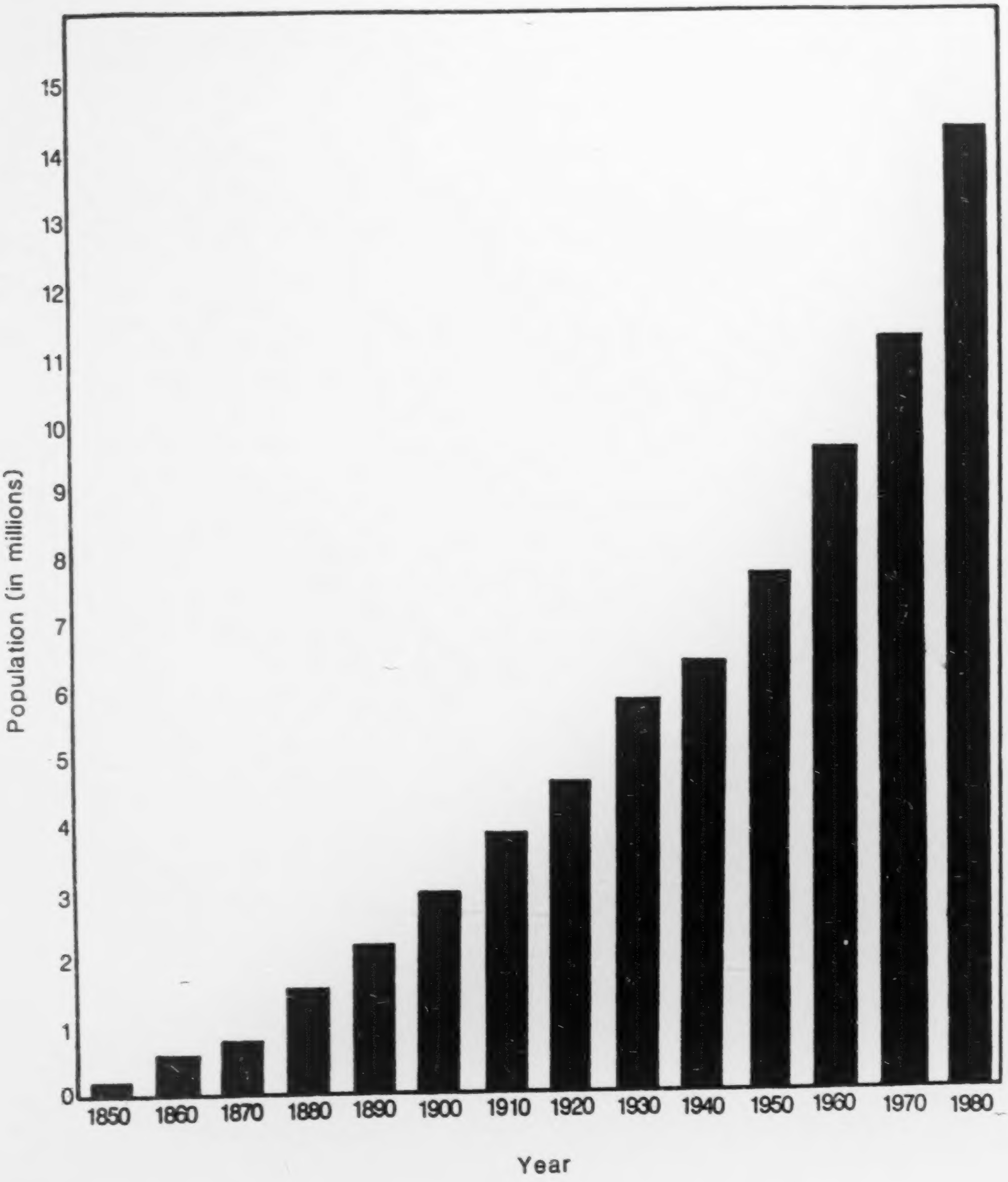

Figure 1

Total Population of Texas, 1850-1980

York. Assuming that the populations of different states continue to change at about their present rates, Texas will replace New York as the second most populous state in the Nation before 1990.

Population Density

Although Texas ranks third in total population, it is one of the less densely populated states in the Nation. In 1980, the State contained 54.3 persons per square mile of land area, a population density exceeded by 29 other states. Texas also was well below the national average of 64.0 people per square mile in 1980. In contrast, New Jersey is the most densely populated state and Alaska the least, with 986.1 and 0.7 persons per square mile, respectively.

As in most states, the population of Texas is unevenly distributed, with population densities ranging from 1,768.6 persons per square mile in Dallas County to 0.1 per square mile in Loving County. Only 4 of the State's 254 counties have more than 500 persons per square mile (Bexar, Dallas, Harris, and Tarrant), while at the other extreme 7 have less than 1 person per square mile (Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kenedy, Loving, McMullen, and Terrell). All of the latter group are in the western and southern portions of the State while the eastern section is more densely populated.

Sources of Population Increase

The rate of population growth of any given area is determined by three factors: (1) people are born, resulting in an increase in population; (2) persons die, causing a loss in numbers; (3) people migrate, which results in a decrease or increase in population, depending on the direction of their movement.

When more births than deaths occur in a given area, this phenomenon is referred to as natural increase. A natural decrease occurs if the number of deaths exceeds the number of births. A gain from net migration occurs when more people move into an area than move out during a given period.[1]

Unlike the previous decade, the major portion of the population increase in Texas between 1970 and 1980 came from net migration, with the excess of births over deaths playing a smaller role (Table 2). The total increase between 1970 and 1980 was 3,032,461. During this period, about 1,261,000 persons were added through natural increase. This was the difference between approximately 2,259,000 births and 998,000 deaths. Thus, about 1,772,000 persons were added as a result of net migration. Approximately 58 percent of the total population increase came from net migration and 42 percent from natural increase. This contrasts sharply with the 1960-1970 decade when only 214,000

---

[1] The figures for net migration employed in this publication are estimates made for the 1970-80 decade in the following manner. The births which occurred between April 1970 through March 1980 were first added to the population reported in the 1970 Census. Then, all deaths for the same interval were subtracted from this sum. The result was an "expected" population for 1980. This expected 1980 population was then compared to the 1980 Census figure and the difference was assumed to be due to net migration. If the census count is greater than the expected population, a net **gain** due to migration is shown; a net **loss** is sustained when the expected figure exceeds the one in the census.

Table 2

Components of Population Change in Texas, 1960-70 and 1970-80

Components	1960-70	1970-80
Population at start of decade	9,579,677	11,196,730
Population at end of decade	11,196,730	14,229,191
Births	2,246,292	2,258,807
Deaths	843,609	998,013
Natural increase	1,402,683	1,260,794
Net migration	214,370	1,771,667

SOURCE: Appendix Table 1 and R.L. Skrabanek and W. Kennedy Upham, **The Population of Texas**, Bulletin 1141, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station--Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Texas A&M University System (College Station) April 1974 and Appendix Table A.

more moved into than out of the State, and only 13 percent of the State population increase came from net migration.

County Population Growth

Although Texas experienced record-breaking population growth in the 1970s, the State's 254 counties showed wide disparities in the extent of population growth or decline they experienced both in numbers as well as in rates of population gains and losses. In addition, there is wide variation in the population sizes of the State's counties (see Appendix A).

Population Size

Based on final county census counts for 1980, Harris County had the largest number of people (2,410,000), followed by Dallas County (1,556,000). These are the only counties with over one million, but two others had over one-half million. These were Bexar (989,000) and Tarrant (861,000) Counties. Harris County had 17 percent of the State's population in 1980 and Dallas County 11 percent. The 6 counties with the largest populations (Harris, Dallas, Bexar, Tarrant, El Paso, and Travis) had almost one-half (47 percent) of the State's people.

At the other extreme, Loving County had the fewest people--91--in 1980. Four other counties had populations of less than 1,000. These were King (425), Kenedy (543), McMullen (789),and Borden (859) Counties in West and South Texas.

Population Gains

A much larger number of counties had population gains between 1970 and 1980 than in the previous decade. For example, only 108 counties (42.5 percent) registered population increases between 1960 and 1970. Based on 1980 counts, the number of counties with population gains jumped to 210 (83 percent) in the 1970s (Figure 2).

The largest increases in population were recorded by counties which had the largest cities in the State and had the largest populations in 1970. Harris County's population increased by 668,000 persons between 1970 and 1980 and Dallas County increased by 229,000. Four other counties (Bexar, Tarrant, Travis, and El Paso) each had population increases of over 100,000. Harris County alone accounted for 22 percent of the State's total population growth in the 1970-80 decade, and the 6 counties together accounted for 47.6 percent of the State's population growth between 1970 and 1980. At the other extreme, 5 counties had population increases of less than 100. All of these are in the western part of the State.

The differences in population growth (in numbers of persons) also resulted in a broad range of rates of population growth in Texas counties. The number of residents more than doubled in 6 counties in the 1970s. These were Hood, Montgomery, Fort Bend, Collin, Rockwall, and Williamson counties. While all of these counties are a part of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, none of them contains the major city (or cities) for which their respective SMSAs are named. Hood County had the largest rate of

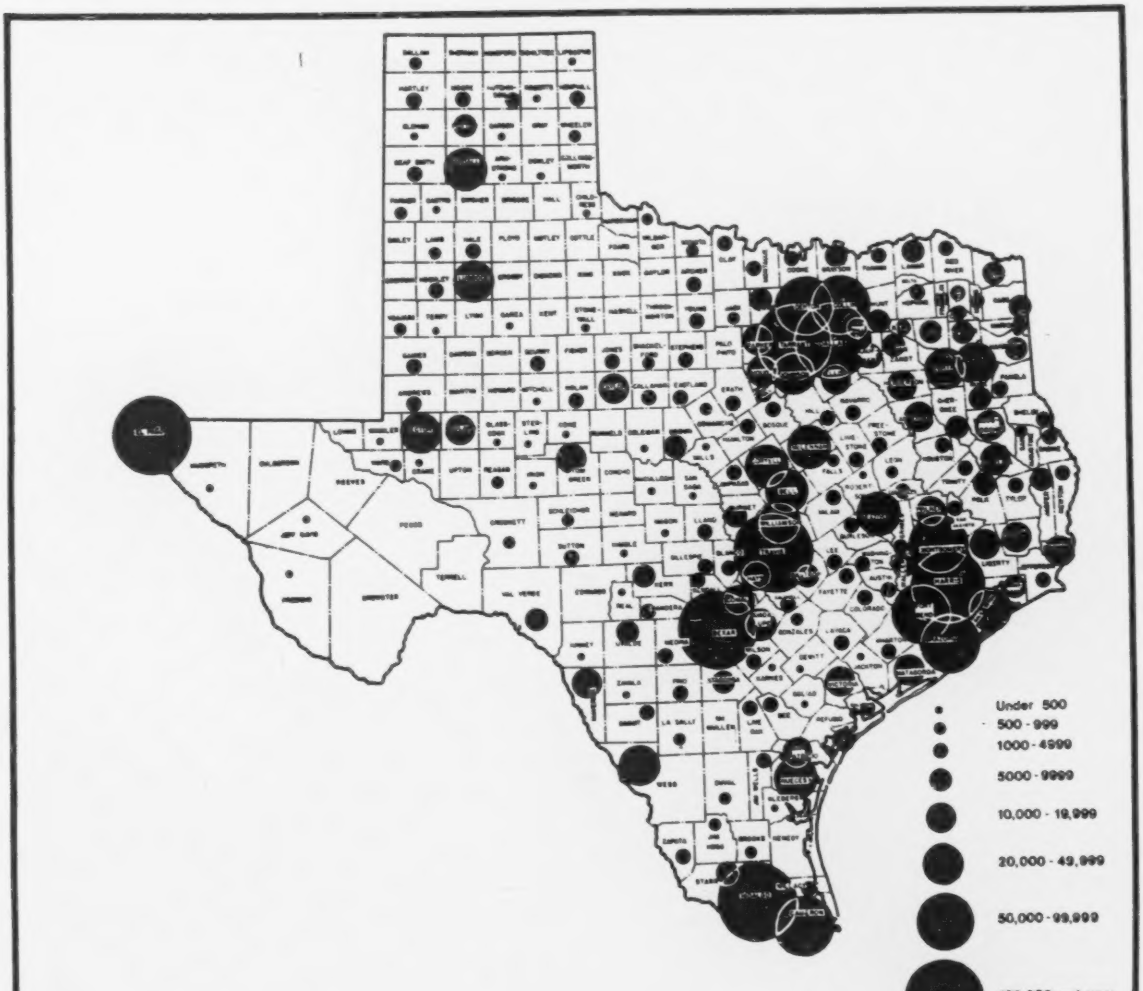
Under 500
500 - 999
1000 - 4999
5000 - 9999
10,000 - 19,999
20,000 - 49,999
50,000 - 99,999
100,000 and over

Figure 2

Population Increases by Texas Counties, 1970-1980 growth, 178 percent, followed closely by Montgomery with an increase of 160 percent. Hood County's population jumped from 6,368 in 1970 to 17,714 in 1980, and Montgomery County grew from 49,479 to 128,487 residents. At the other extreme, 5 counties had growth rates of less than 1 percent. These were Garza, Kleberg, Mitchell, Stonewall, and Wichita.

Population Losses

The number of counties recording population losses dropped by 70 percent--from 146 in 1960-70 to only 44 in 1970-80. The average size of the losses for those counties that did experience population decline was also considerably smaller in the 1970s than during the previous census decade.

Palo Pinto County had the largest decline in numbers of people (4,900), followed closely by Howard County (4,654). Only one other county (Floyd) had 1,000 or fewer residents in 1980 compared to 1970. All but one of the counties losing population in the 1970s (Delta County in Northeast Texas) are in West and South Texas.

A total of 12 counties had population losses of 10 percent or higher between 1970 and 1980. All of these are in West or South Texas, and because of small population bases their declines in actual numbers were relatively small. Loving County had the highest rate of loss (44.5). But its reduction in actual numbers was only 73--from 164 in 1970 to 91 in 1980. The only other counties with decreases of as much as 20 percent--McMullen and Kent--represented declines of only 306 and 289 persons, respectively.

Patterns of Change

Patterns of population growth and decline have varied greatly over time among counties. Some have experienced continued growth since their formation, while others have had continued losses for several decades. Still other counties have had alternate increases and decreases that lasted for varying lengths of time.

Harris County is a good example of continued and rapid population growth, having gained over one million people just since 1960. Burleson County, located in Central East Texas, can be cited as an example of another pattern. The population living in Burleson County increased steadily through 1930, when it reached a peak of about 20,000. Each succeeding census thereafter showed a loss until the population declined in 1970 to only one-half (9,999) of the 1930 population, but a population "turn-around" occurred, and Burleson County had an increase of 2,314 in the 1970s. Hansford County, in the Panhandle shows yet an additional pattern. It had small but steady population gains through 1970 but lost people for the first time in its history in the 1970s. Another Panhandle County--Gray--had a steady increase through 1960, but has been losing in both of the most recent census decades.

A total of 112 counties reversed their growth patterns between 1970 and 1980. Of these population turn-around counties, 107 which lost population between 1960 and 1970 gained in the 1970s. The opposite situation occurred in 5 counties--changing from gains to losses. A number of these reversals took place suddenly after years of consistent population gains or declines.

Migration and Natural Increase

Although county population gains and losses can be attributed to a large number of different circumstances, in general the basic determining factor is the degree of migration into or out of a county. Appendix A contains births, deaths and the amount of net migration for each county in the State for the 1970-80 decade.

A fairly new phenomenon emerged in Texas in the 1960s, that being the sudden appearance of a number of counties registering more deaths than births. Every county in the State had a natural increase during the 1950-60 decade since they had more births than deaths. But 29 Texas counties had more deaths than births (natural decrease) during the 1960-70 period, and this number increased to 68 between 1970 and 1980 (Figure 3). Two counties (Jones and Lipscomb) each had the same number of deaths and births in the 1970s. Thus, if there had been no migration, 66 of Texas' 254 counties would have had population losses as a result of natural decrease during the 1970-80 decade. However, as previously indicated, only 44 counties had total population losses. Thus, net inmigration more than offset natural population losses in several counties.

The number of Texas counties with net inmigration and net outmigration were precisely reversed during the last two census decades. Between 1960 and 1970, only 74 had a net inmigration of people and 180 experienced net outmigration. In the 1970s, 180

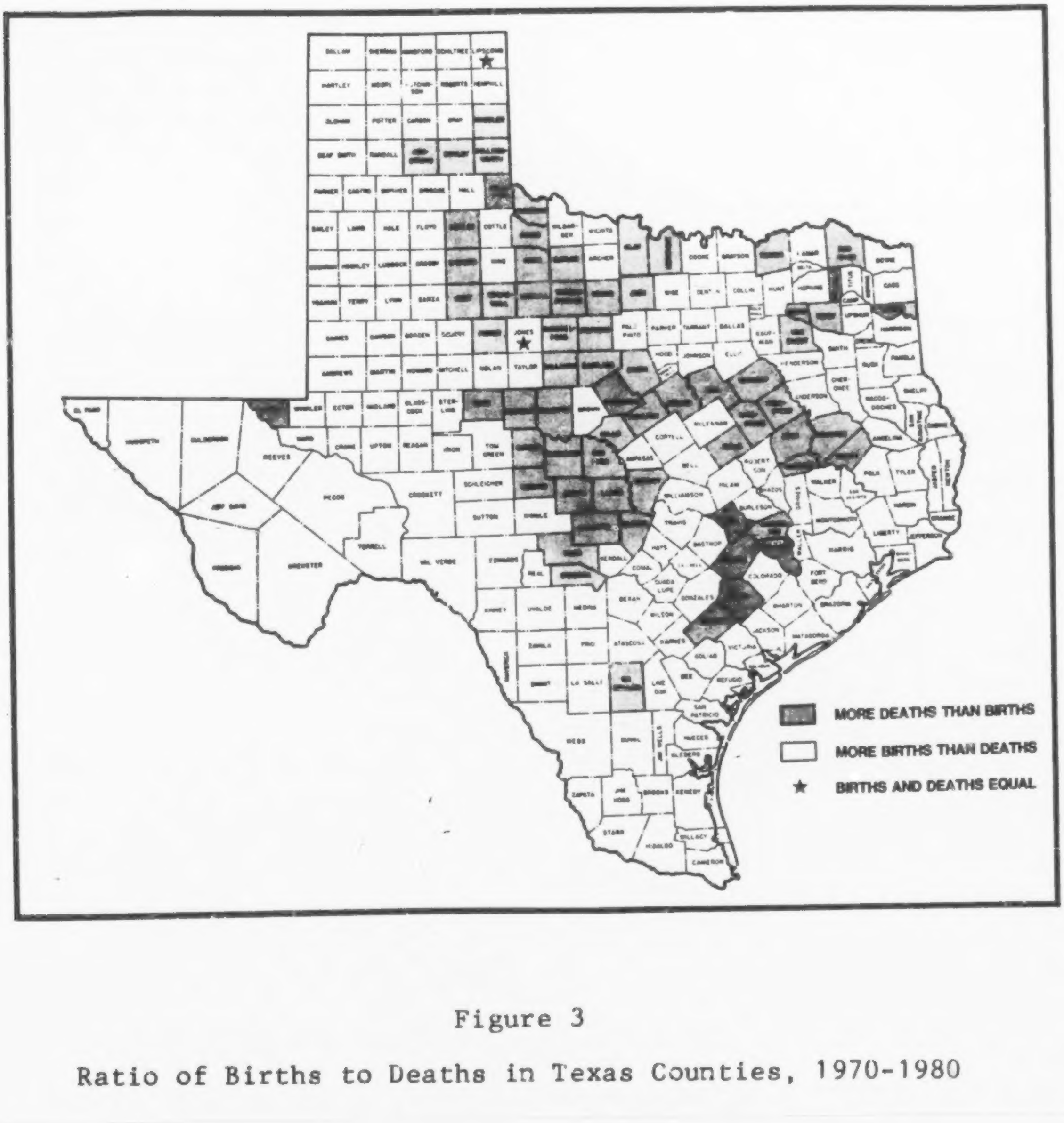
▨ MORE DEATHS THAN BIRTHS
☐ MORE BIRTHS THAN DEATHS
★ BIRTHS AND DEATHS EQUAL

Figure 3

Ratio of Births to Deaths in Texas Counties, 1970-1980 had a net inmigration and 74 a net outmigration (Figure 4).

Population Distribution by Type of Residence

One of the most useful ways of examining trends in the population of the State is to look at where people live in terms of commonly used categories of places. These include such categories as rural and urban and nonmetropolitan and metropolitan.[2] These terms roughly correspond to the common conceptions of country and city. They represent areas of less dense and more dense living conditions and the social and economic factors that accompany such conditions (for rural farm and rural nonfarm data for Texas counties see Appendix B).

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[2] The terms "urban" and "rural," used throughout this publication, coincide with their definitions as formulated by the Bureau of the Census. The 1980 definition of **urban** includes all persons residing in "urbanized" areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. All persons living in areas not classified as urban constitute the **rural** population. The rural population is subdivided into **farm** and **nonfarm.** A farm, as defined in the 1980 Census, is a household where $1,000 or more of farm products are sold. In 1970, the definition of a farm included all rural places with agricultural sales of $250 or more, or a rural place of 10 or more acres with sales of $50 to $249. Excluded from the farm population are those persons who live in rented houses on farms but who do not themselves have the use of any land for farming. All persons residing in rural areas but not living on farms make up the rural nonfarm population. A **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area** (SMSA), as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, usually has a major city and encompasses one or more counties which have a high degree of economic and social integration. The main county of the SMSA must contain an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. SMSAs range from a one county area--as is the case for 13 metropolitan locations--up to 11 counties for the Dallas-Fort Worth SMSA (see Figure 8).

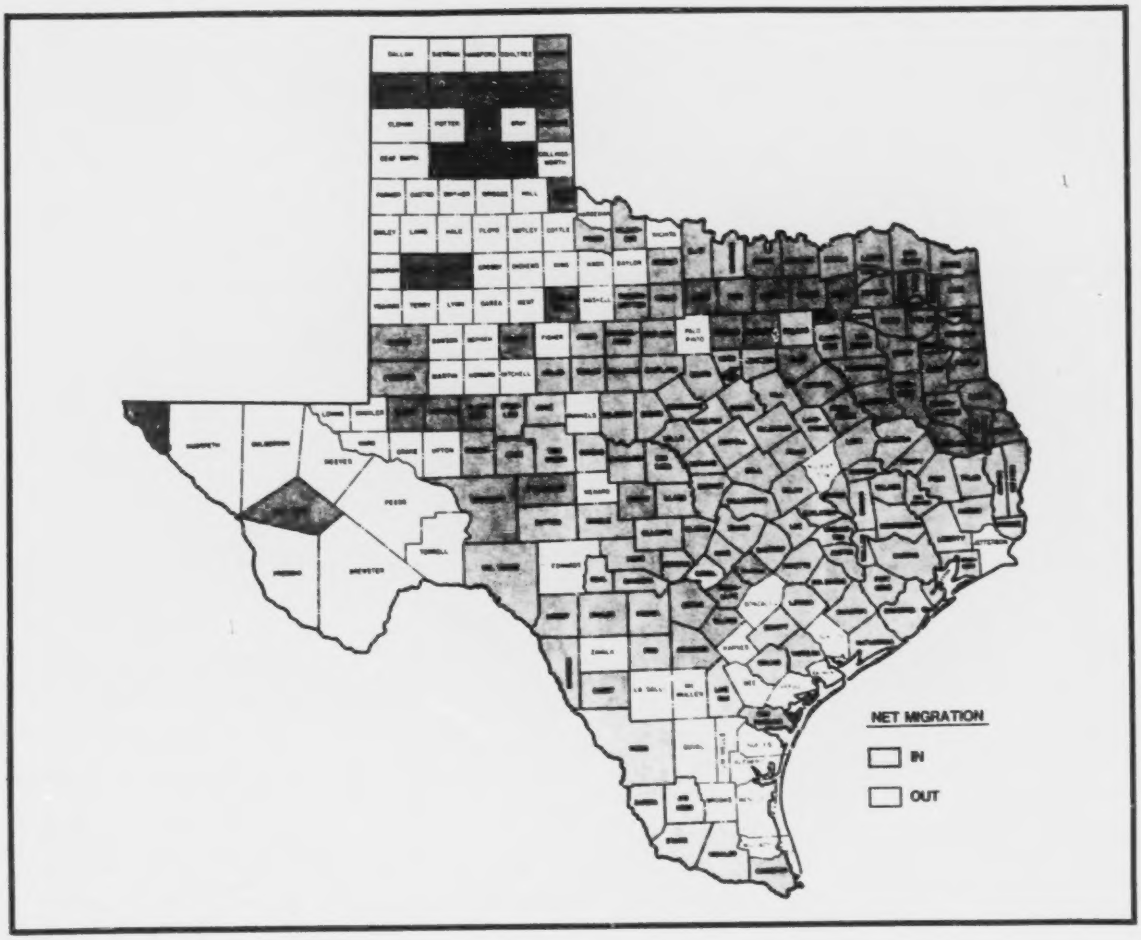
NET MIGRATION
IN
OUT

Figure 4

Net Migration of Texas Counties, 1970-1980

General Trends in Rural and Urban Areas

Throughout this century, Texas and other states have become increasingly urban. In 1940, Texas still had more rural than urban residents, and approximately half of the Texas population lived on farms and ranches in 1920 (see Table 3). The U.S. as a whole had more urban than rural residents by 1920.

In 1980, 80 percent of Texans resided in urban locations (see Figure 5) and the State was highly urbanized relative to the neighboring states of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, and Louisiana. There was no increase in the proportion of the Texas population living in urban settings between 1970 and 1980. This equilibrium came during a decade when many urban areas in the State extended their boundaries to include persons living in areas that are essentially rural in character, so that there was less rural territory in 1980. Thus, the populations within the remaining rural areas have increased.

In a radical departure from preceding decades, the rural population of Texas grew 27 percent between 1970 and 1980. This "population turn-around" represented a dramatic reversal of previous trends. Nonetheless, the urban population in the State also increased by a comparable 27 percent.

Nationwide, the proportion of urban and rural residents remained stable between 1970 and 1980, at 74 percent urban and 26 percent rural. As with Texas, the Nation's rural population actually increased more than the urban population, but the changes were not large enough to alter the overall proportions of rural and urban residents.

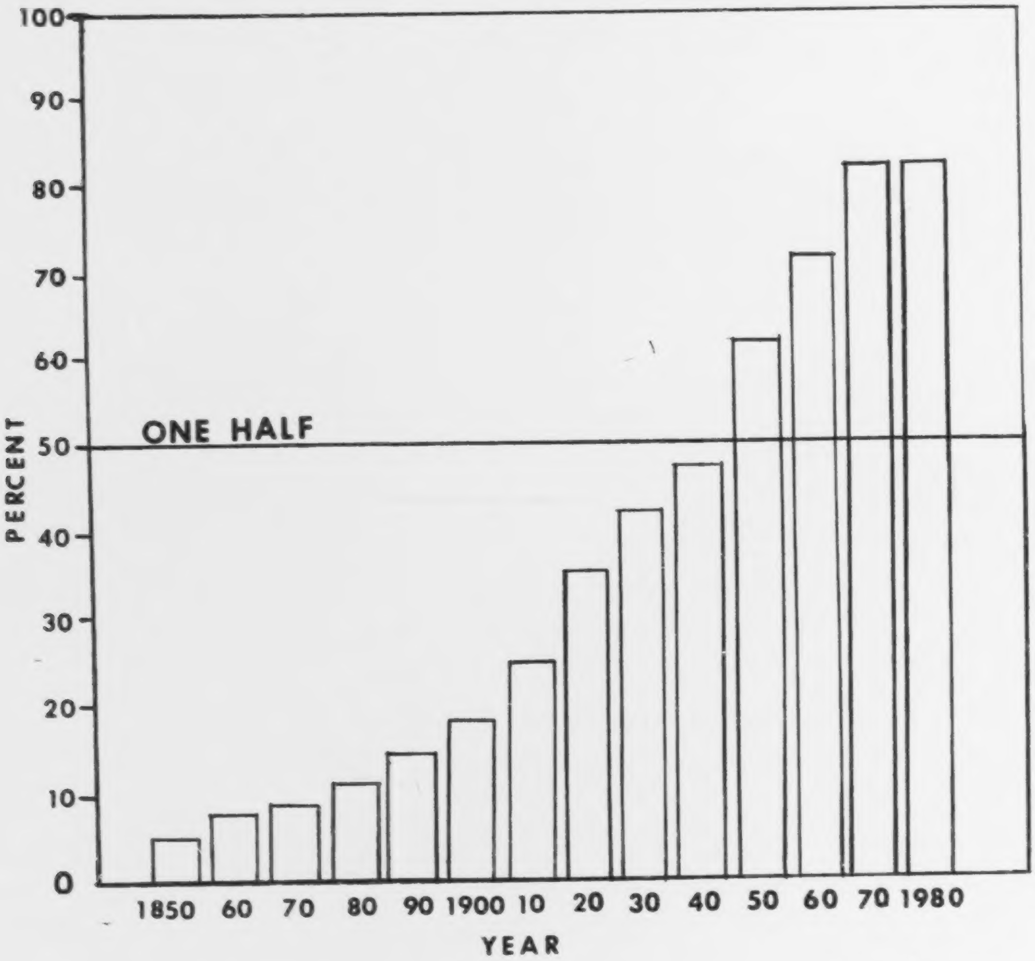

Figure 5

Percent of Texas Population
Residing in Urban Areas, 1850-1980

Table 3

Texas Rural Population Classified by Farm and Nonfarm Residence, 1920-1980

	Rural Farm*		**Rural Nonfarm***	
Year	Number	Percent of Total Population	Number	Percent of Total Population
1920	2,265,734	48.6	884,805	19.0
1930	2,342,553	40.2	1,092,814	18.8
1940	2,149,187	33.5	1,354,248	21.1
1950	1,292,267	16.8	1,580,867	20.5
1960	693,740	7.3	1,698,467	17.7
1970	386,174	3.5	1,880,724	16.8
1980[a]	357,141	2.5	2,540,473	17.8
1980[b]	268,893	1.9	2,628,721	18.5

---

[a] Old definition of rural farm (see text, footnote 2).

[b] New definition of rural farm (see text, footnote 2).

*The sum of rural farm and nonfarm populations will not equal the rural population total because the former items are based on sample estimates.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population**, "Characteristics of the Population" final report, PC1-B45, Texas General Population Characteristics, 1920 to 1960 and 1st and 4th count census tapes for 1970 and Summary Tape File 3A (STF3A) for 1980.

Rural Population Changes

Texas rural population grew steadily during the late 1800s and the early 1900s before peaking in 1940 at 3.5 million. The number of rural residents then declined until 1970 before increasing to 2,896,174 persons in 1980. The 1980 figure was 17 percent lower than the number of rural inhabitants prior to World War II but 28 percent more than in 1970.

Although rural residents comprise only one-fifth of the State's population, Texas still has a large rural population. For example, 23 of the 50 states in the Nation have total populations that are smaller than the rural population of Texas. Texas ranks third nationally in the number of residents classified as rural. Only Pennsylvania and North Carolina had more rural residents than Texas in 1980.

In addition in 1980, one-half of the State's counties (127) had more rural than urban people. While the entire populations of 52 counties were classified as rural in 1980, 62 counties fit this criterion in 1970. Moreover, 182 counties registered increases in rural population between 1970 and 1980 (see Figure 6). A large group of counties that gained rural residents were within close proximity to large urban centers. Among these were Aransas, Maverick, and Upton, all nonmetropolitan counties with increases of over 125 percent in their rural populations during the decade and close to metropolitan centers. Some metropolitan counties also had large rural population increases, as was evident in the doubling of the number of rural residents in Comal, Midland, and Montgomery counties. The only isolated

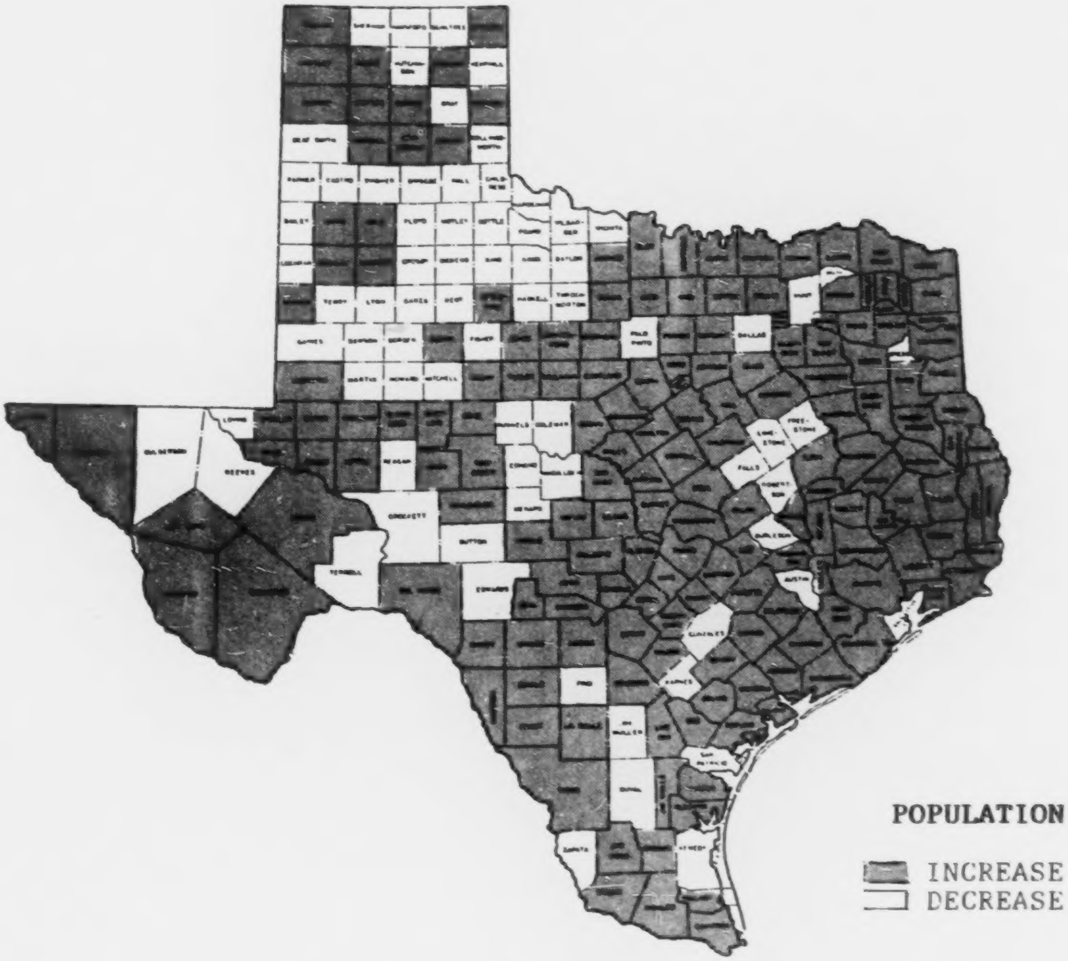
POPULATION
INCREASE
DECREASE

Figure 6

Texas Counties with Rural Population Increases, 1970-1980 nonmetropolitan county with a large rural population increase was Presidio, where the international boundary was changed.

A less typical experience for counties in the 1970s was the loss of rural population, which occurred in 72 counties. In some instances (Cochran, Gray, Hansford, Hardeman, Howard, Palo Pinto, and Swisher), this was simply a case of general population loss. In other cases, the apparent losses can be accounted for by changes in the classification of residences as rural, even though the persons involved did not move. In some instances, rural areas were redefined because they were annexed by cities. This situation occurred in Kerr County, for example, when Kerrville annexed territory containing 4,000 people. Moreover, there were 12 Texas counties that were entirely rural in 1970 but gained an "urban" place by 1980 through reclassification of a town to urban status. (An example of this involves the city of Caldwell in Burleson County.)

Rural Farm and Nonfarm Residence

Since 1920, the Census Bureau has attempted to improve the statistics for rural residence by distinguishing farm from nonfarm households. In 1920 about 72 percent of all rural Texans lived on farms or ranches. The number of such persons peaked in 1930 at 2.3 million, and has declined ever since. In 1940, 2 out of every 3 rural Texans lived on a farm or ranch. By 1980, approximately 1 in 10 rural people resided on a farm or ranch and their total numbers had dropped to 269,000 or 357,000, depending on which "farm residency" definition is used.[3] Even though the decline in rural farm population has been very widespread, there are still some areas that registered rural farm population increases. This situation occurred in 31 Texas counties between 1970 and 1980, with Andrews and Dallam Counties being good examples. Almost all of these counties are in West Texas, where the largest farming operations in the State are located.

While the number of rural farm residents has been declining rapidly, the rural nonfarm population has had a continuous increase. The number of rural nonfarm residents has almost tripled since 1920 in spite of the fact that cities have been expanding their borders to encompass people in what were formerly classified as rural areas. The 2.5 million rural nonfarm residents comprised almost 1 of every 5 people in the State in 1980. A total of 216 counties had increases in rural nonfarm population between 1970 and 1980.

Urban Population Changes

Urbanization has been a dominant population process in Texas, especially during the last four decades. During the 1970s, however, the rate of urban growth was identical to the State's overall growth--both were 27 percent for the decade. In both the 1970 and 1980 Census tabulations, 80 percent of Texas residents were in urban settings. The State's urban population, however, has jumped from 8,921,000 in 1970 to 11,333,017 in 1980, an increase of 2,412,000 persons. The Texas urban population has increased at a much faster rate during the 1970s than the population of urban areas nationwide, just as has Texas' rural population. Only two states exceeded Texas in total number of persons living in urban locations. These states are California and New York. Texas also ranks eleventh among states in terms of the proportion of its people living in urban areas.

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[3] The new 1980 definition for rural farm population is applied in this discussion and in the remainder of the report. The old and new definitions are presented in footnote 2.

While the proportion of population in Texas cities was not altered during the 1970s, patterns of urban growth varied by city size (see Figure 7). Places of 100,000 or more had large growth rates. The one Texas city with more than a million residents--Houston--had a 29 percent rate of growth. Even larger increases in population were apparent in several of the remaining 14 cities with over 100,000 population such as Austin, which had a 36 percent increase, and Garland, where the population increased by 70 percent. In contrast, 1 of the 15 cities of over 100,000--Fort Worth--lost over 8,000 persons during the decade, going from 393,000 in 1970 to 385,000 residents in 1980. Overall, the population in cities of 100,000 or more persons increased by over 33 percent, adding 1.4 million to the respective populations of such cities and accounting for over 45 percent of all population growth in the State.

"Second tier" cities of between 25,000 and 100,000 persons generally showed slower growth rates between 1970 and 1980. The 37 cities in this group showed an aggregate population increase of only 5 percent. Two cities, Wichita Falls and Kingsville,

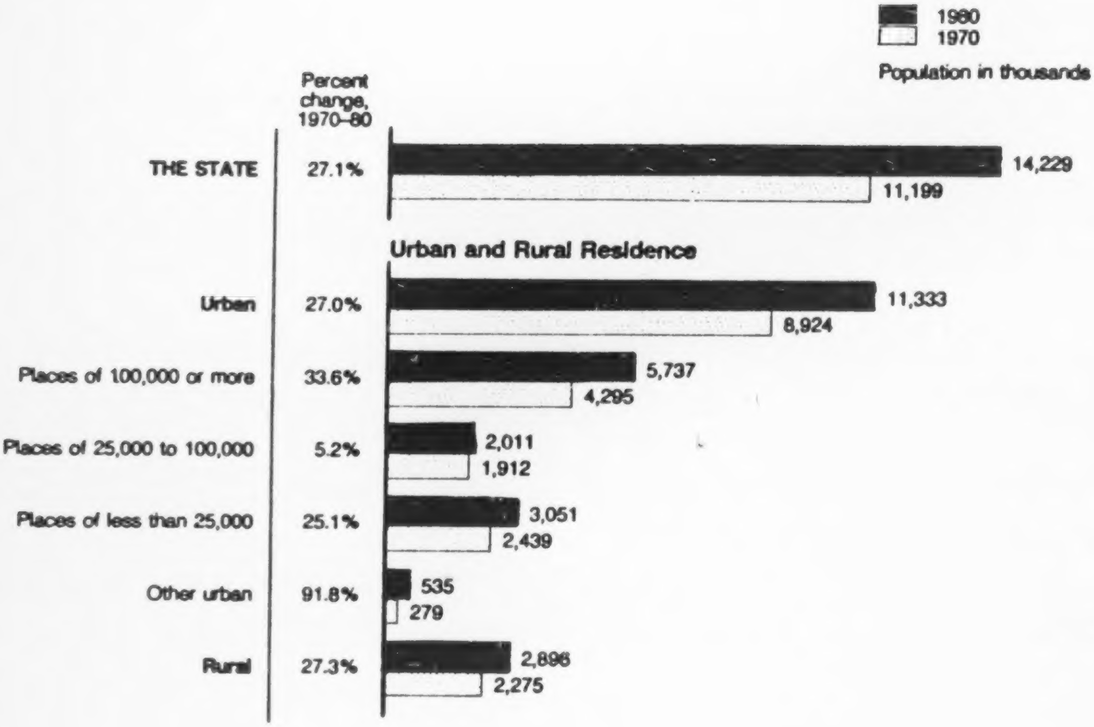

Figure 7

Population and Percent Change in Population in Texas by Rural and Urban Residence, 1970 and 1980 showed losses for the decade, whereas Galveston had only a slight gain for the period. Exceptions to the patterns of slow growth were found in some satellite cities surrounding major urban centers, such as Plano, Grand Prairie, Carrollton, and Baytown.

Places with less than 25,000 persons, which accounted for 88 percent of all Texas cities, in the aggregate added only a total of 612,000 to the Texas population between 1970 and 1980. This represented a 25 percent overall increase in the population of these smaller cities, however, and over 80 percent of all such places grew and the median rate of growth for such places was over 12 percent. Thus, growth was pervasive even in the State's smallest cities.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

In 1980, Texas had 26 SMSAs which encompassed a total of 54 counties (Table 4 and Figure 8). In 1970, the State had 24 SMSAs which contained 40 counties. During the decade, the Dallas and Fort Worth SMSAs were combined, because of the high degree of interdependence between the 2 areas. Three areas received metropolitan status during the period--the Killeen-Temple, Longview-Marshall, and Victoria SMSAs. Although the criteria for a county's inclusion in an SMSA in 1980 was similar to the guidelines used in 1970, the economic and social ties of outlying counties are becoming more pronounced. The boundaries of 6 existing metropolitan areas were expanded and, with the 3 new metropolitan areas, provided a net addition of 14 counties. The Dallas-Fort Worth SMSA alone added 3 counties and the Austin SMSA 2 counties.

Table 4

Texas Population in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1970 and 1980

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	**Population**		**Change,**	**1970-80**
	1980	1970	Number	Percent
Abilene	139,192	122,164	17,028	13.9
Amarillo	173,699	144,396	29,303	20.3
Austin	536,688	360,463	176,225	48.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	375,497	347,568	27,929	8.0
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	209,727	140,368	69,359	49.4
Bryan-College Station	93,588	57,978	35,610	61.4
Corpus Christi	326,228	284,832	41,396	14.5
Dallas-Fort Worth[2]	2,974,805	2,377,623	597,182	25.1
El Paso	479,899	359,291	120,608	33.6
Galveston-Texas City	195,940	169,812	26,128	15.4
Houston	2,905,353	1,999,316	906,037	45.3
Killeen-Temple[1]	214,656	159,794	54,862	34.3
Laredo	99,258	72,859	26,399	36.2
Longview-Marshall[1]	151,752	120,770	30,982	25.7
Lubbock	211,651	179,295	32,356	18.0
McAllen-Pharr-Edinberg	283,229	181,535	101,694	56.0
Midland	82,636	65,433	17,203	26.3
Odessa	115,374	92,660	22,714	24.5
San Angelo	84,784	71,047	13,737	19.3
San Antonio	1,071,954	888,179	183,775	20.7
Sherman-Denison	89,796	83,225	6,571	7.9
Texarkana (Texas part)[3]	75,301	68,909	6,392	9.3
Tyler	128,366	97,096	31,270	32.2
Victoria[1]	68,807	53,766	15,041	28.0
Waco	170,755	147,553	23,202	15.7
Wichita Falls	130,664	128,642	2,022	1.6
TOTAL	11,389,599	8,774,574	2,615,025	29.8

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[1] Not recognized as an SMSA in 1970.

[2] Dallas-Fort Worth were separate SMSAs in 1970.

[3] Total Texarkana SMSA population was 127,019 in 1980 and 113,488 in 1970.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1970 and 1980**, PC-1-A45, Texas, Number of Inhabitants, Table 11.

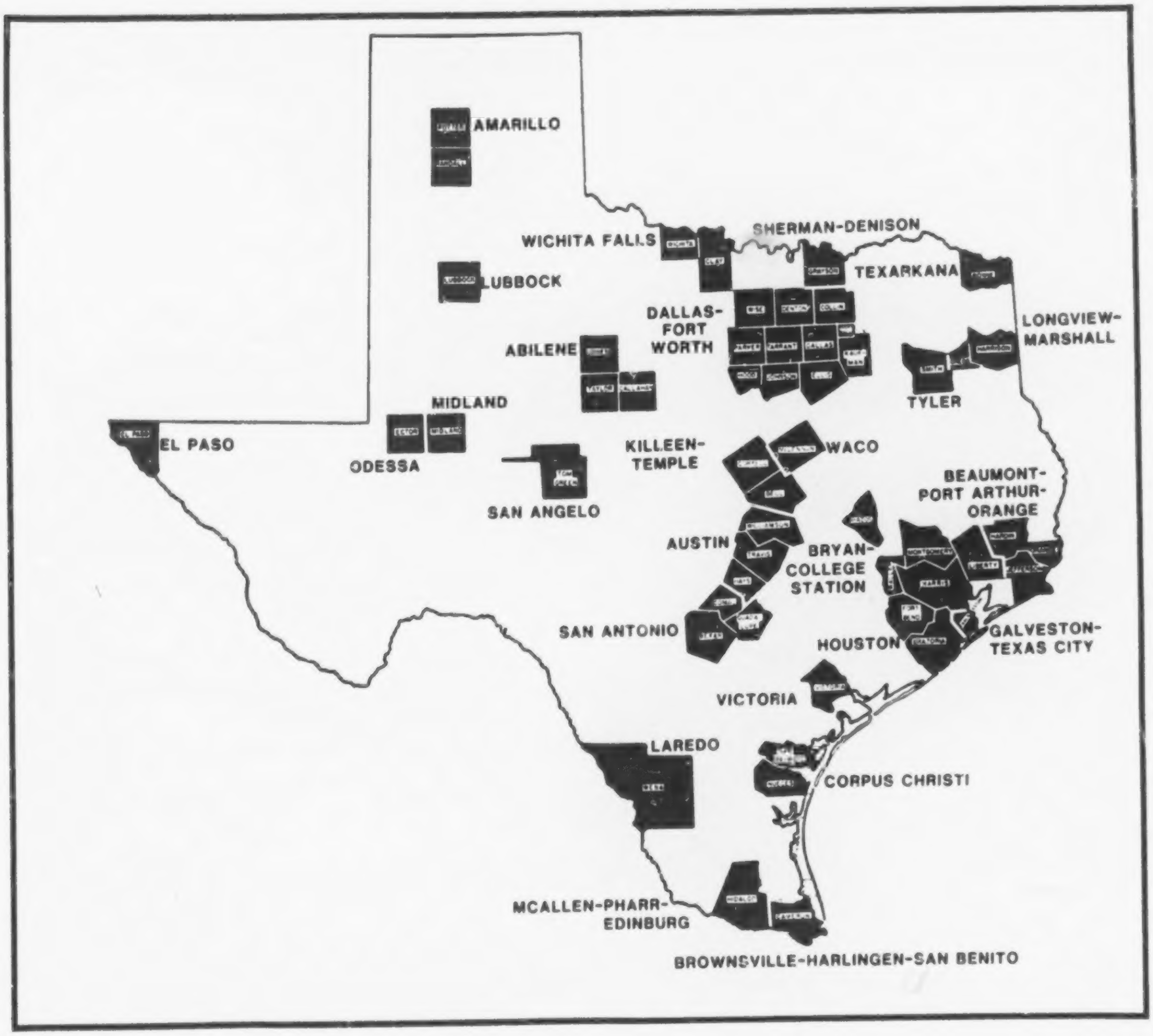
AMARILLO
WICHITA FALLS
SHERMAN-DENISON
TEXARKANA
LUBBOCK
DALLAS-
FORT
WORTH
LONGVIEW-
MARSHALL
ABILENE
TYLER
MIDLAND
EL PASO
ODESSA
KILLEEN-
TEMPLE
WACO
SAN ANGELO
BEAUMONT-
PORT ARTHUR-
ORANGE
AUSTIN
BRYAN-
COLLEGE
STATION
SAN ANTONIO
HOUSTON
GALVESTON-
TEXAS CITY
VICTORIA
LAREDO
CORPUS CHRISTI
MCALLEN-PHARR-
EDINBURG
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO

Figure 8

Texas Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1980

Unlike many SMSAs outside Texas, the State's SMSAs showed a substantial 3 million person increase from 1970 to 1980, jumping from just over 8 million in 1970 to more than 11 million in 1980. Whereas in 1950, only 4 million people resided in Texas' metropolitan areas and their populations comprised only about 55 percent of the State's population (see Figure 9), by 1980 the 11 million metropolitan residents in the State accounted for 80 percent of the State's population. In addition, Texas has a higher share of its population in metropolitan areas (80 percent) than does the Nation (75 percent).

The growth of Texas SMSAs during the 1960s was sporadic, with one-fourth showing population declines but with 5 metropolitan areas having more than a 25 percent increase in population. During the 1970s, however, all of the State's SMSAs gained population and half of these increased by more than 25 percent. The Bryan-College Station SMSA showed the greatest increase in population over the 10-year period (61 percent) followed by McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg (56 percent), Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito (49 percent), Austin (49 percent) and Houston (45 percent).

Texas was the only state in the Nation in which large SMSAs grew substantially. In fact, the State's 3 largest SMSAs, Houston, Dallas-Fort Worth, and San Antonio, accounted for over half of the State's total population growth, with a combined increase of 1.7 million persons.

While population growth was substantial in the metropolitan areas of Texas, the number of people residing in suburban and

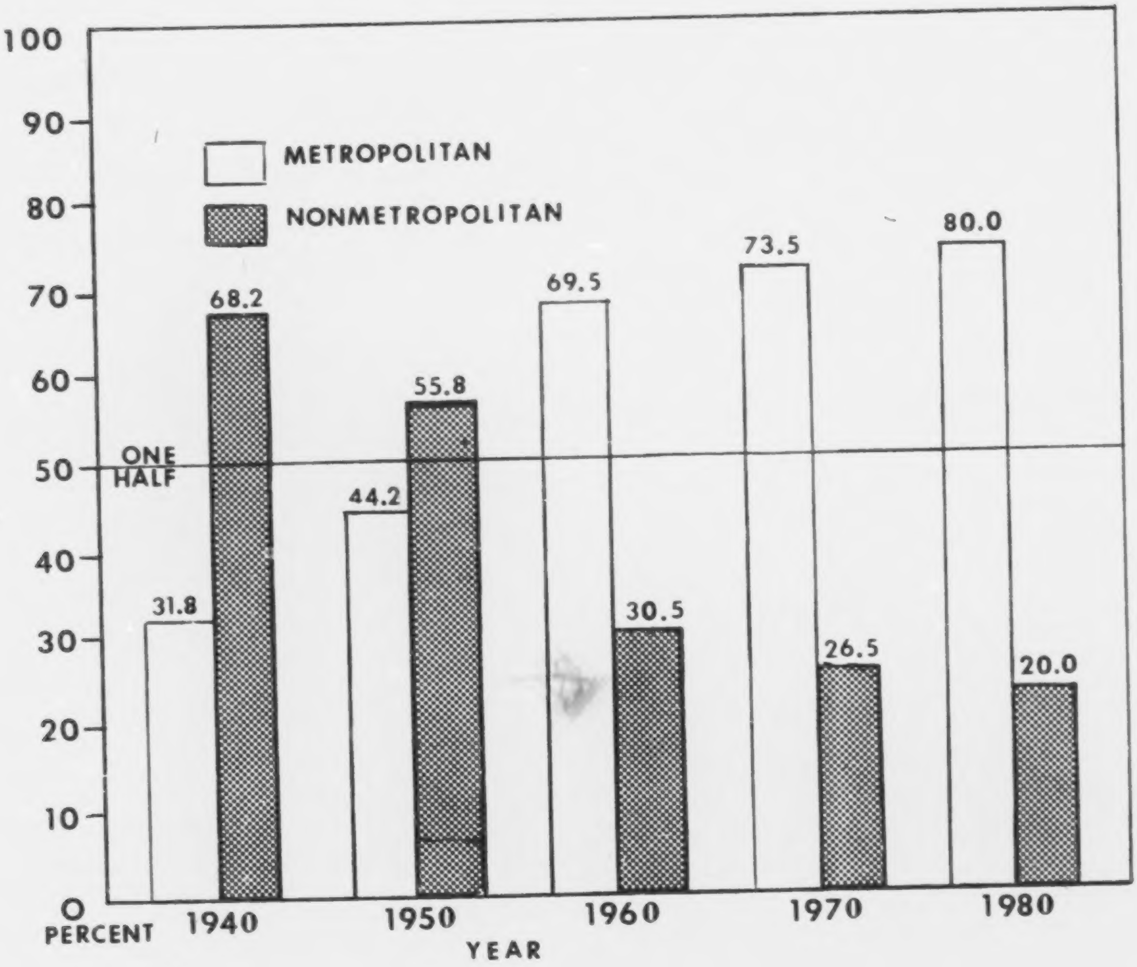

Figure 9

Percent of Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Population in Texas, 1940-1980 urban fringes increased at much faster rates than their central cities during the 1970s. The 38 central cities of Texas' SMSAs had a population increase of 19 percent between 1970 and 1980 (Table 5). Those parts of SMSAs outside central cities, increased by 67 percent. This represents a continuation of the 1960s trends, in which central cities in metropolitan areas increased by 20 percent, while the population of the remaining portions of SMSAs climbed by 79 percent. In 1970, 2 out of every 3 metropolitan residents lived in central cities; by 1980 their portion had declined to just over half. The boundaries of the State's metropolitan areas are extending and their populations are becoming increasingly dispersed.

Given the high rate of growth for suburban populations, it can be anticipated that by the end of the 1980 decade, a greater proportion of the population will be living on the fringes of SMSAs than in the central cities. In addition, boundaries will likely change, so that an even greater portion of Texas' counties will be in SMSAs and classified as "suburban."

Nonmetropolitan Areas

The population of most nonmetropolitan counties is increasing. Only 43 of the 200 nonmetropolitan counties lost population. Nevertheless, alterations in boundaries of SMSAs and the addition of 3 SMSAs took away portions of the 1970 population labeled as nonmetropolitan. Thus, some 2.8 million persons (20 percent of the population) resided in nonmetropolitan areas in 1980, while 3 million (26 percent) lived outside metropolitan settings in 1970.

Table 5

Percent Change in the Metropolitan Population in Texas, 1950-1980[1]

Area	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Total Texas Population	24%	17%	27%
Total metropolitan population	67%	36%	38%
Central Cities	65%	20%	23%
Outside Central Cities	70%	79%	67%

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[1] Boundaries of some SMSAs change between subsequent censuses. This data are representative of boundaries delineated at each census.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980**, "General Population Characteristics" final report PC-1-A45, Texas, Number of Inhabitants, Although over three-fourths of all nonmetropolitan counties gained persons in the 1970s, an even greater portion of these nonmetropolitan counties that were adjacent to SMSAs showed population increases. Of the 119 counties that bordered metropolitan counties, 108 (or 91 percent) showed a population increase. Many residents appear to prefer the accessibility of metropolitan locations, and wish to live on the periphery of such areas.

Implications of Population Growth and Distribution

Population changes have important implications for the State as a whole as well as for the specific areas in which they take place.

Texas has consistently had a rapid rate of population growth. Projections which appear in the last section of this publication indicate that while the State's population growth might slow down, it will nevertheless continue to grow at a rapid pace in the 1980s and beyond. This growth is viewed negatively by some while being extolled by others. Regardless of individual views on growth, however, population growth generally requires expanded health and recreation facilities; an increase in social, religious and economic welfare services; more police protection; and increased demands for all of the types of services which persons either need or desire. The increased number of people will also impose larger responsibilities on both State and local governments. There will be more consumers for whom to provide goods; more children and adults to educate; more houses and business buildings to construct, service and protect; expanded needs for recreational and dental and medical facilities, and for highways and improved communications systems.

As long as Texas grows at a faster rate than the rest of the Nation, the State's proportionate share of funds that are allocated on a population basis will get larger, as will its representation in Congress. As a result of the 1980 Census, for example, Texas gained three additional seats in Congress, while some states lost seats because their populations were growing relatively slowly or in some cases even declining. Greater political influence in still other spheres will accrue to the State as long as it retains the "climate" or "tone" associated with growth. Some contend that when population is growing so is the economy and that this growth results in an overall positive outlook. On the other hand, some states have begun to actively discourage population growth.

The fact that Texas' population growth has been so extensively distributed suggests that Texas' population growth is likely to continue in the coming years and that nearly all parts of the State are likely to experience renewed and expanding economic growth. On the other hand, the fact that this growth is so widely distributed also suggests that such growth will lead to the need for very dispersed public services in the State. The expansion required in public services such as roads and highways, police, fire and water services are likely to be extensive and expensive because of the wide distribution of the population. The State's growth is thus likely to provide both opportunities and challenges for the State's rural and urban decision makers.

The fact that Texas is displaying patterns of decreased central city growth together with rapid suburban and nonmetropolitan growth suggests that if such patterns are intensified, the State could face problems similar to those experienced by other states. Thus, such patterns as the increasing need for expanded suburban and rural services, declines in central city tax bases and the social changes that have resulted in rural areas as a result of population expansion from urban areas may also become more evident in Texas. The need for careful planning to prepare for such patterns may thus be essential in the coming years.

Overall, then, the patterns of population growth and distribution in the State are ones that may lead to substantial changes in the State's economy, and its fiscal, service and social structures. The monitoring of such patterns will thus be a topic of utmost interest to the State's decision makers in the remainder of the 1980s and beyond.

SEX AND AGE COMPOSITION

The age and sex composition of any state's population vitally affects nearly every economic, political and social aspect of life. The overall health status, productive capabilities, interests, and activities of a given area or state are affected by its age and sex composition. These two characteristics also affect all social institutions, from the school system to marriage, as well as other phases of social interaction.

Sex Distribution

From its founding through 1970, Texas experienced a steady trend from a predominance of males to a female predominance. However, a slight reversal of this situation occurred between 1970 and 1980.

Expressed in terms of the sex ratio (the number of males for each 100 females), the State index was 115 in 1850. By 1900 it had been reduced to 107 and by 1940 to 101. In 1950 the number of females and males were almost equally balanced, but by 1960 the sex ratio fell to 98.1, and in 1970 there were only 95.9 males per 100 females. In 1980 Texas had 96.8 males per 100 females (Table 6 and Figure 10).

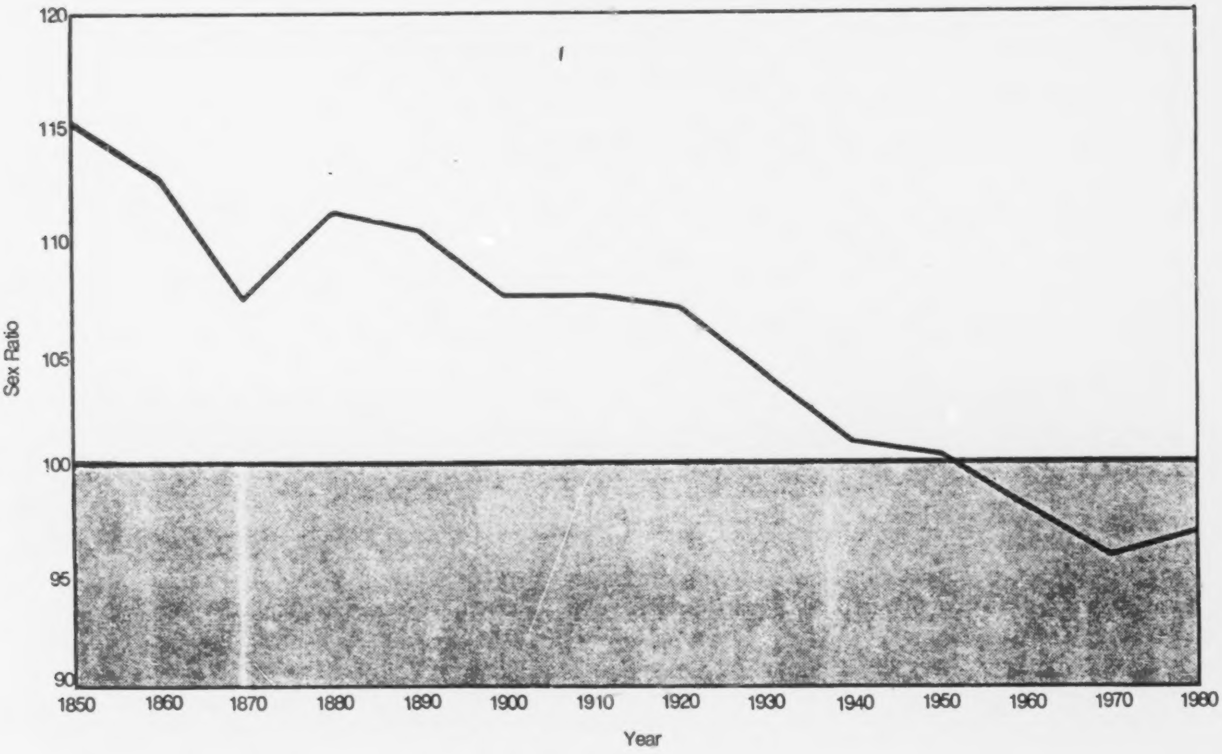
In 1920, there were approximately 155,000 more males than females in the State. The margin by which males outnumbered females decreased with each succeeding census until in 1960, for the first time, Texas had more women than men. In 1960, Texas

Table 6

Sex Composition of the Texas Population, 1850-1980

Year	Males	Females	Excess Males	Excess Females	Sex Ratio
1850	113,780	98,812	14,968	--	115.1
1860	320,167	284,048	36,119	--	112.7
1870	423,557	395,022	28,535	--	107.2
1880	837,840	753,909	83,931	--	111.1
1890	1,172,556	1,062,971	109,585	--	110.3
1900	1,578,900	1,469,810	109,090	--	107.4
1910	2,017,626	1,878,916	138,710	--	107.4
1920	2,409,222	2,254,006	155,216	--	106.9
1930	2,965,994	2,858,721	107,273	--	103.8
1940	3,221,103	3,193,721	27,382	--	100.9
1950	3,863,142	3,848,052	15,090	--	100.4
1960	4,744,981	4,834,696	--	89,715	98.1
1970	5,481,169	5,715,561	--	234,392	95.9
1980	6,998,723	7,230,468	--	231,745	96.8

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1940**, "Characteristics of the Population," Second Series, Texas, Table 4, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1980**, "Characteristics of the Population," PC80-1-B45, Texas, General Population Characteristics, Table 20.



Sex Ratios for Texas, 1850-1980

Figure 10

Sex Ratios for Texas, 1850-1980

had approximately 90,000 more females than males, and the margin increased to 234,000 by 1970. In 1980, females outnumbered males by approximately 232,000.

Although the trend in the balance between the sexes is in the same direction in Texas as in the Nation as a whole, there were more women than men as early as 1950 on a nationwide basis. The sex ratio for the Nation in 1980 continued to be slightly lower than in Texas, the ratios showing 94.5 and 96.8 males for every 100 females, respectively.

The trend toward female predominance in numbers may be viewed as an indication of the stage of population maturity Texas has reached. Historically, most areas just being settled had a preponderance of males. Then, as the area developed, the number of females increased at a faster rate than the number of males. Over time, this reduces the differences in their numbers. Moreover, women tend to live longer than men, and the difference in the life expectancies of men and women is widening. For example, in 1900 females could expect to outlive males by about 2 years. Among babies born in 1980, the girls can expect to outlive the boys by about 8 years. These factors play an important part in explaining why there are more females than males in a state such as Texas.

It is also important to compare the sex ratios in different parts of the population. For this reason, data also are presented for different racial and/or ethnic groups.

Sex Ratios at Different Age Levels

The balance between the sexes differs substantially at different age levels. In Texas, as in the Nation as a whole, more boys than girls are born. For example, there were 104.9 males per 100 females born between 1970 and 1980 in the State. However, from the time of their birth and throughout their life span at every age level males have higher death rates than females. Migration from and into the State is also sex selective and therefore is a factor in the changing balance between males and females as they advance in age through their respective life spans.

Thus, the sex ratio declines at each successive age level (Table 7). In 1980 there were 104.5 boys per 100 girls under 5 years of age in Texas. As death continues to take its toll of men at a faster rate than women, the predominance in numbers of males steadily declines until they are in their early thirties, at which point females begin to predominate in numbers and this predominance increases at each successive age. At the time of the 1980 Census, among 33-year olds, males still out-numbered females by a comparatively small margin (381), but at age 34 the excess favored women, there being 156 more females than males. Women increase their predominance in numbers with each advance to successively older age groups and particularly after age 64. For example, the sex ratio for persons 65 to 69 is 80.8; for those 75 to 79 years of age the ratio is 63.8; and at 85 and over, there are only 43.9 males per 100 females.

Table 7

Males and Females in Texas, by Age Groups, 1980

			Excess		
Age Groups	Males	Females	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
Under 5	597,435	571,626	25,809	--	104.5
5-9	596,734	563,155	23,579	--	104.1
10-14	602,487	557,501	24,986	--	104.3
15-19	619,034	661,321	29,713	--	104.5
20-24	721,080	699,278	21,802	--	103.1
25-29	657,264	644,790	12,474	--	101.9
30-34	562,178	562,305	--	127	100.0
35-39	437,868	442,361	--	4,493	99.0
40-44	355,987	367,015	--	11,028	97.0
45-49	333,884	347,507	--	13,623	96.1
50-54	328,145	352,130	--	23,985	93.2
55-59	306,388	337,008	--	30,620	90.9
60-64	249,336	282,213	--	32,877	88.4
65-69	212,743	263,367	--	50,624	80.8
70-74	158,024	213,131	--	55,107	74.1
75-79	101,748	159,532	--	57,784	63.8
80-84	52,225	98,369	--	46,144	53.1
85 and over	34,163	77,859	--	43,696	43.9
TOTAL	6,998,723	7,230,468	--	231,745	96.8

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1980**, "Characteristics of the Population," PC80-1-B45, Texas, General Population Characteristics, Table 20.

Sex Ratios by Residence

While there are more females than males in the State as a whole, this is true only in urban areas. The opposite situation occurs in rural areas (see Appendix C).

In 1980, urban areas had only 95.6 males per 100 females, while rural areas had 101.5 males for every 100 females. The central cities of urbanized areas in the State had a low sex ratio (94.8), while the open country areas had the highest sex ratios of all residence categories (103.2). These differences are largely due to variations in the migration patterns of the two sexes.

Sex Ratios of Racial and Ethnic Groups

While in 1980 there were 96.8 males for every 100 females in the Texas population as a whole, the balance between the sexes varied among the State's ethnic groups. The White population had a sex ratio of 96.7 as contrasted with 92.8 for the Black population; 99.2 for the Spanish-Origin population; and 103.1 for the remainder of the State's people.

Age Composition

In addition to the changes taking place in the balance between males and females, the changing age distribution of Texas' population is another good indicator of the State's maturity. While Texans on the whole are younger than the Nation's people, the State's population has shown definite shifts toward an older age structure. Smaller proportions of persons were in the youngest age groups and higher percentages in the older age categories in 1980 than in previous decades. The average Texan in 1980 was 9.5 years older than the average Texan in 1900, the median age having increased from 18.7 in 1900 to 28.2 in 1980. The trend toward an older population continued during the last decade when the median age of the State's people increased from 26.4 years in 1970 to 28.2 in 1980. At the same time Texans are slightly younger than the Nation's population, which had a median age of 30.0 years in 1980.

The degree to which the number of births changes from one year to another, the number of deaths and the age at which they occur, and the number who migrate into or out of a state at any given age are the three basic factors which cause the age distribution to change over any given period of time. A wide range of fluctuations in all three can occur from one period to another. For example, the birth rate in Texas was low in 1935, as it was in the remainder of the Nation. Since the birth rate was much higher in 1945, it would be logical to expect that in 1980 the proportion of persons who were 35 years of age (born in 1945) would be greater than the proportion who were 45 years old (born in 1935).

Figure 11 shows the relative importance of different age groups in Texas for each decennial period from 1900 to 1980. The proportion of young persons (those less than 20 years of age) has declined from slightly over one-half of all Texans in 1900 to only 1 out of 3 in 1980. Persons 20-64 years of age increased their share of the State's population from 45 percent in 1900 to 56 percent in 1980. The aged population had the most

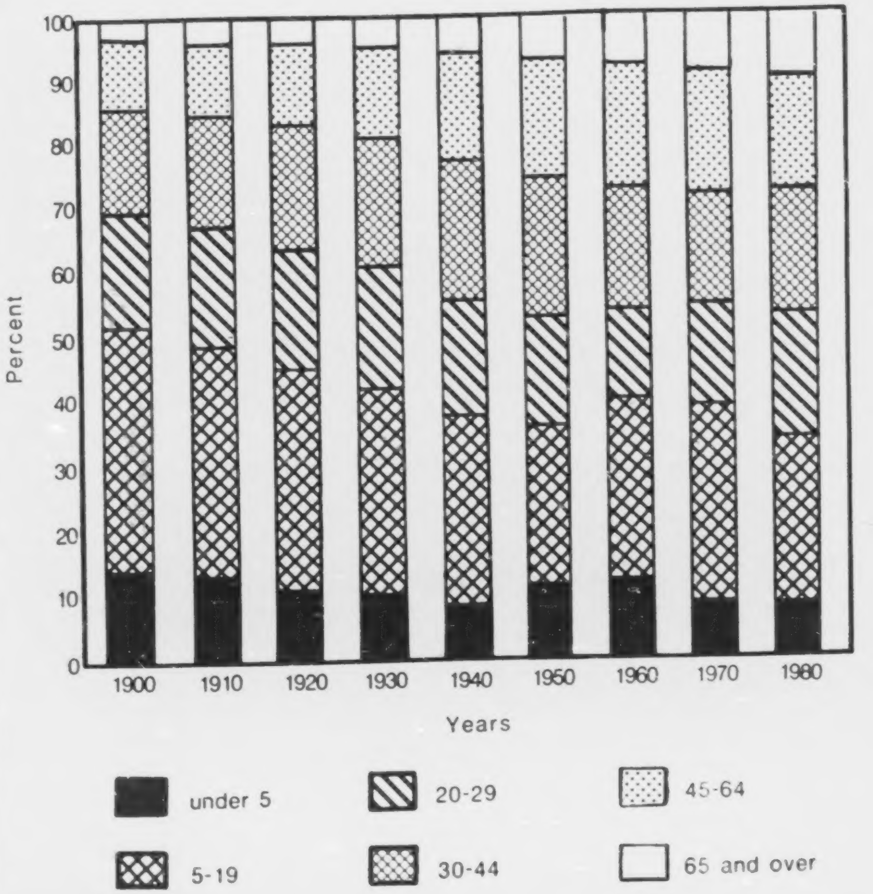


Figure 11

Age Distribution of the Texas Population, 1900-1980 spectacular increases in numbers because of lower death rates and longer life expectancies and also because of net migration into the State. Thus, in 1900 persons 65 years of age and older made up 1 out of 40 people in Texas, but by 1980 nearly 1 out of every 10 persons in Texas was 65 years of age or older.

The changes that took place in the age composition of Texas' population during the 1970-80 decade can be seen by examining 4 broad age categories (Table 8): (1) the proportionate share of persons under 20 years of age dropped--from 39.4 to 34.2 percent; (2) younger adults between the ages of 20 and 39 increased from 26.8 to 33.3 percent of the population; (3) middle-aged adults between 40 and 64 declined from 24.9 to 22.9 percent; and (4) the aged population (65 and over) increased from 8.9 to 9.6 percent of the population.

Figure 12 presents the age-sex pyramid for Texas in absolute numbers for 1970 and 1980. While the shape of the pyramid is affected by migration to some degree, it mainly reflects the influence of changing fertility on the age structure. The base is narrow, reflecting relatively lower fertility since about 1965 when compared to the higher fertility which existed from the 1940s through the first half of the 1960s. The wider base of the under-5 age group in 1980 as compared with 1970 reflects the increased fertility in the latter 1970s over the comparable period of the 1960s.

Texas had more persons in every 5-year age category represented in the pyramid in 1980 than 10 years previously, with one exception--the 10 to 14 year olds (Table 8). At the other

Table 8

Age Distribution of the Texas Population, 1970 and 1980

			Change, 1970-80		Percent Distribution	
Age Groups	1970	1980	Number	Percent	1980	1970
Under 5	1,000,509	1,169,061	168,552	16.8	8.2	8.9
5-9	1,145,250	1,169,889	24,639	2.2	8.2	10.2
10-14	1,182,709	1,179,988	-2,721	-0.2	8.3	10.5
15-19	1,092,752	1,352,355	259,603	23.8	9.5	9.8
20-24	958,507	1,420,358	461,851	48.2	10.0	8.6
25-29	762,641	1,302,054	539,413	70.7	9.2	6.8
30-34	644,455	1,124,483	480,028	74.5	7.9	5.8
35-39	627,844	880,229	252,385	40.2	6.2	5.6
40-44	649,741	723,002	73,261	11.3	5.1	5.8
45-49	630,966	681,391	50,425	8.0	4.8	5.6
50-54	552,532	680,275	127,743	23.1	4.8	4.9
55-59	510,476	643,396	132,920	26.0	4.5	4.6
60-64	446,289	531,549	85,260	19.1	3.7	4.0
65-69	362,043	476,110	114,067	31.5	3.3	3.2
70-74	265,715	371,155	105,440	39.5	2.6	2.4
75-79	182,270	261,280	79,010	43.3	1.8	1.6
80-84	108,356	150,594	42,238	39.0	1.1	1.0
85 and over	73,675	112,022	38,347	52.0	0.8	0.7
TOTAL	11,196,730	14,229,191	3,032,461	27.1	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1980**, "Characteristics of the Population," PC-1-B45, Texas, General Population Characteristics, Table 20.

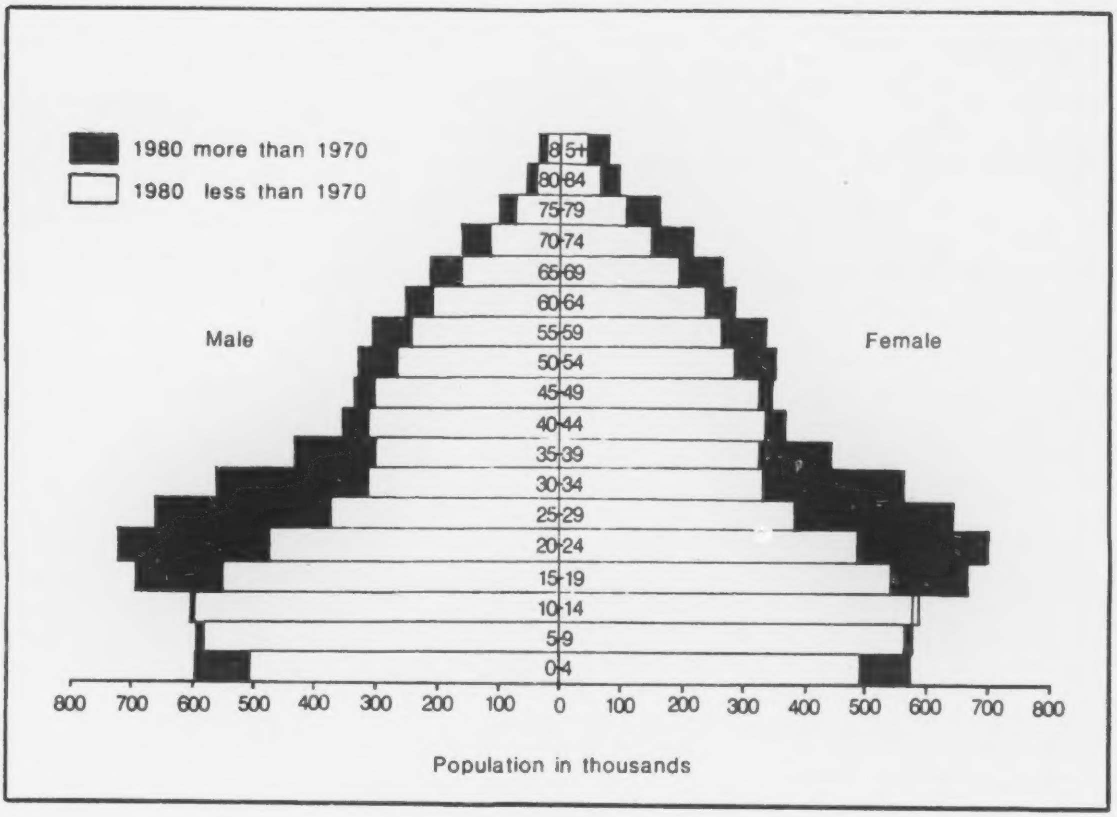


Figure 12

Composition of the Texas Population,
by Age and Sex, 1970 and 1980

extreme, the largest increases in numbers occurred in the 20-34 age groups. They increased by 1.5 million during the decade and comprised 27 percent of the State's people in 1980. This reflects the high fertility patterns of the 1940s and 1950s that produced the baby boom generation.

Dependency Ratio

Persons may be viewed as passing through a series of changing roles and role expectations at various age levels. One of these important roles is their labor force status. Thus, individuals are often referred to as being in the productive ages of life (normally 20 to 65) and in the dependent ages (under 20 and 65 years of age and older). The relative sizes of the dependent and the productive age groups at any given point in time have important implications for economic productivity, the tax structure, institutional demands, government needs, and other social services requirements.

A ratio has been devised which is a rough measure of the burden of support borne by the population in the productive ages. It is obtained by dividing the number of persons under 20 years of age plus those 65 and over (the "dependent" population) by the number of persons between 20 and 65 years (the "productive" population). The resulting figure multiplied by 1,000 is referred to as the **dependency ratio** of a population. It provides a fairly good approximation of the number of dependent persons for every 1,000 in the productive ages.

Texas had 782 persons in the dependent ages for every 1,000 in the productive ages in 1980. The predominant trend from 1900 to 1980 has been a decline in dependency (Figure 13). In 1900, 1,000 active adults supported 1,231 dependents while by 1980 this figure had declined by more than one-third. The decline in dependency, however, has not taken place consistently since 1900. It increased markedly between 1950 and 1960 and remained high through 1970 as a result of high fertility but declined during the last decade because fewer births occurred between 1960 and 1970.

The gap between dependency ratios for Texas and the Nation has narrowed considerably in the 1900s. At the beginning of the century, Texas had 291 more persons in the dependent ages per 1,000 in the productive ages than the U.S. as a whole. By 1980, however, this margin had been reduced to only 20 more dependents per 1,000 productive persons than in the Nation.

Index of Aging

Although persons in the younger and older age groups--under 20 and 65 years of age and over--are sometimes viewed as the dependent population, each of the two separate groups plays a vastly different role in society and in the existence of different kinds of problems. Further insight concerning the relative importance of the younger and older age groups may be gained through comparing their rates of growth. Such a comparison may be made through the construction of a comparatively simple index. This index is obtained by dividing the number of persons 65 or more years of age by the number under 20 years of age. The resulting figure multiplied by 100 is

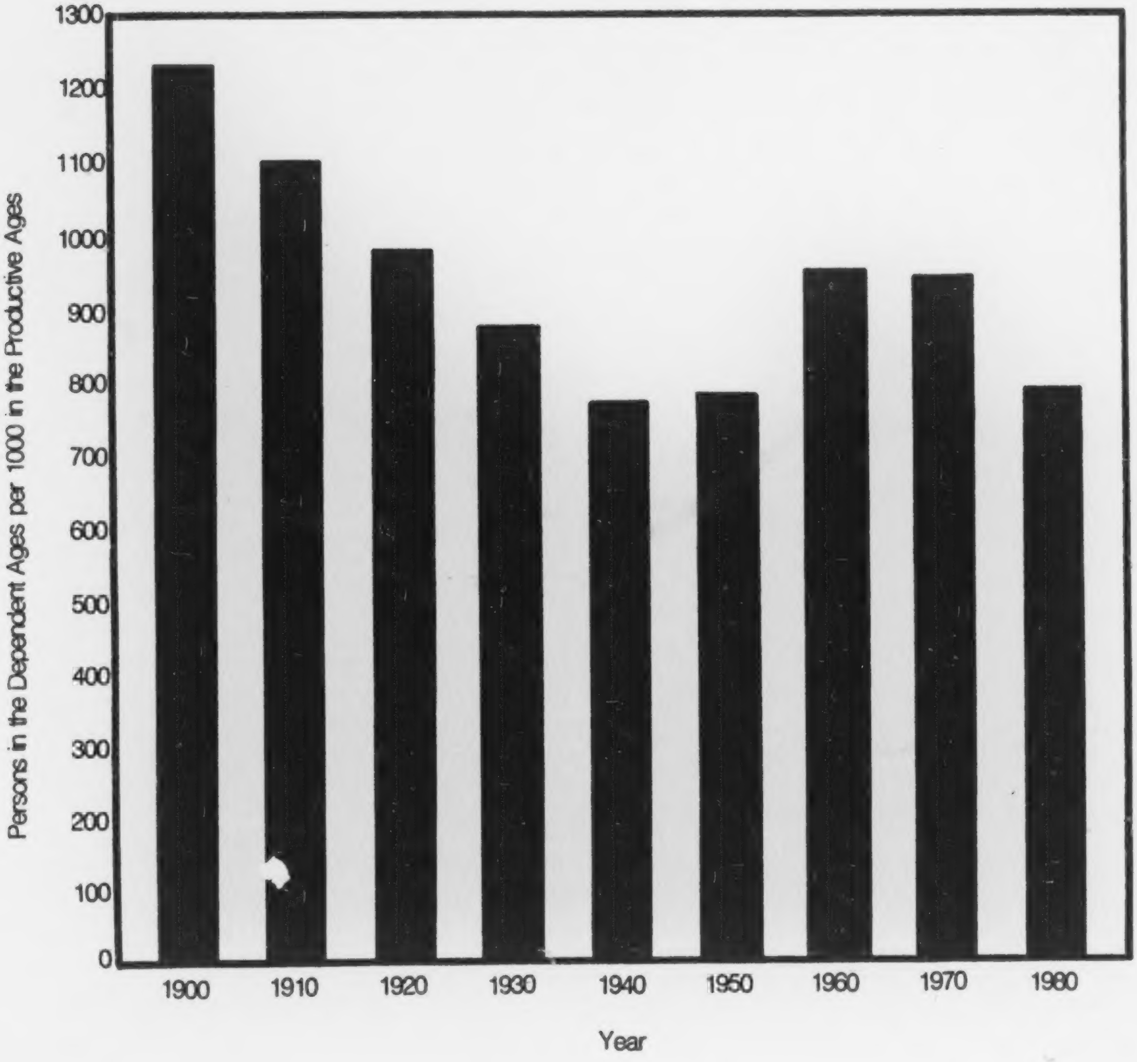


Figure 13

Dependency Ratios of the Texas Population, 1900-1980 referred to as the **index of aging** of a population.

The number of persons 65 and over in relation to those under 20 years of age has increased rapidly since 1900. In 1900, there was an average of 5 older persons per 100 in the younger ages. By 1970, the number of senior citizens increased to 23 for every 100 young persons and in 1980 there were 28 older persons per 100 persons under 20 years of age (Figure 14). Thus, the ratio of older to younger persons has continued to increase.

Indexes of aging computed for the United States and different regions indicate that the Nation and the South had somewhat higher ratios of aged to young than Texas. These ratios were 35 older persons per 100 young persons in both the Nation and the South.

Age Distribution in Rural and Urban Areas

The age distribution varies by residence location in Texas. Urban areas have a higher proportion of young adults and persons in the productive ages of life than rural areas, while rural Texas has a higher proportion of older people (see Appendix C).

For example, 57 out of every 100 persons living in urban areas in Texas in 1980 were between the ages of 20 and 65, while only 53 out of every 100 persons in rural areas were at these age levels. At the other extreme, older persons (65 years of age and over) made up only 9 out of every 100 urban residents, while this age group comprised 12 out of every 100 persons living in rural areas.

That the rural areas have proportionately more aged and fewer persons in their earlier adult years is reflected in the

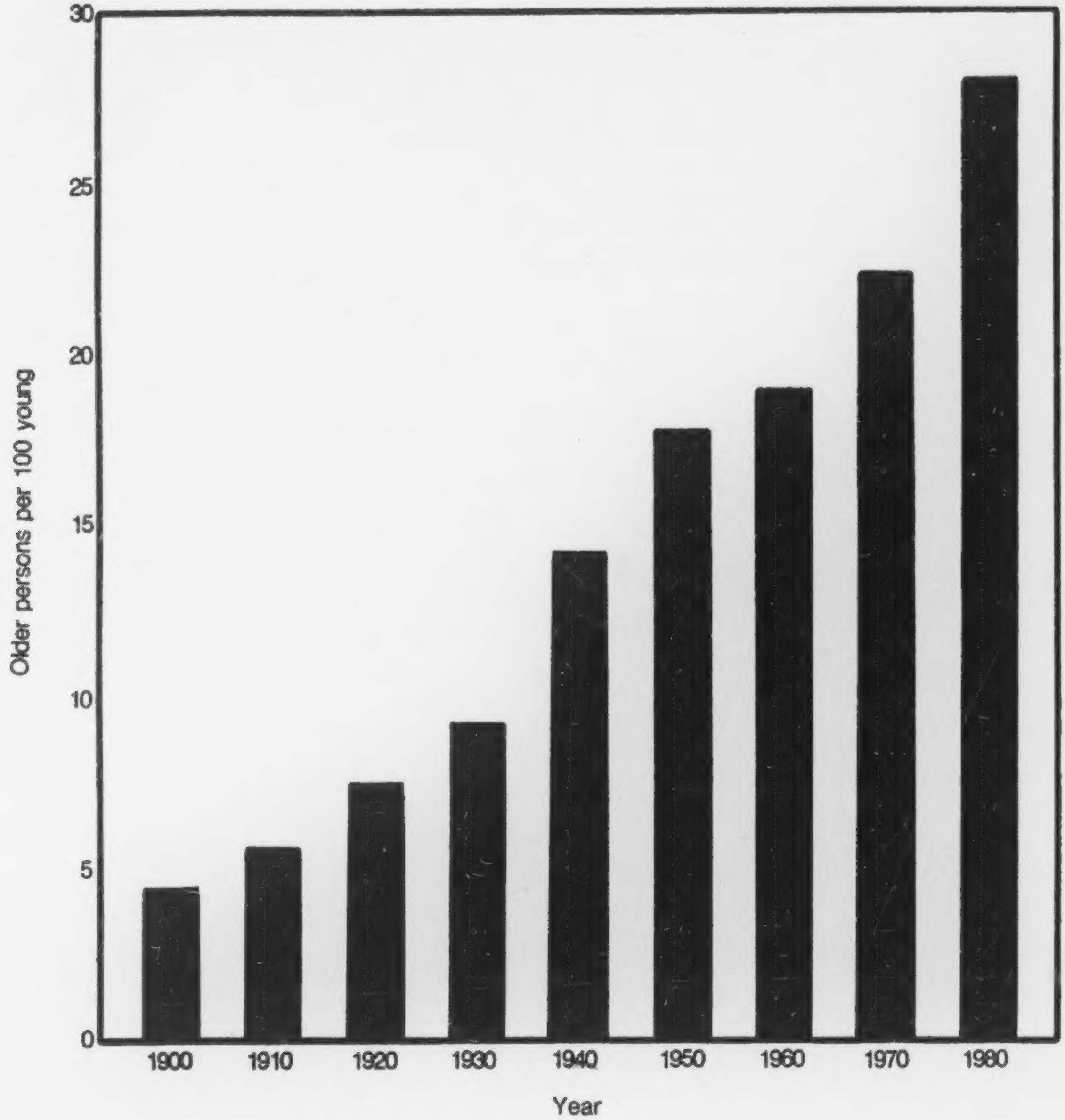


Figure 14

Indexes of Aging of the Texas Population, 1900-1980 fact that the median age of rural Texas in 1980 was 30.8 years while it was only 25.7 years in the State's urban areas. As a consequence, rural areas have approximately 866 persons in the dependent ages per 1,000 in the productive ages. This is considerably higher than the dependency ratio of only 761 in urban areas of Texas. Also, rural areas have 36 older persons (65 and over) per 100 young people (under 20) while urban areas have only 26 aged persons per 100 young persons.

Age Distribution of Racial and Ethnic Groups

The different racial and ethnic groups of Texas have contrasting age distribution patterns. Because of higher birth rates and lower life expectancies, the Black population and persons of Spanish-Origin have proportionately more persons in the younger ages and lower proportions in the middle and older ages.

In 1980, approximately 46 out of every 100 persons of Spanish-Origin and 40 out of every 100 in the Black population were under 20 years of age. This is considerably higher than only 32 out of every 100 for Whites. While persons between 20 and 64 years of age made up 49 percent of the State's Spanish-Origin population and 52 percent of all Blacks, they comprised 57 percent of all Whites. Also, only 5 percent of all Spanish-Origin persons and 8 percent of all Blacks were 65 years of age and over, but 11 percent of the White population were aged persons.

Age differentials between racial and ethnic groups can be illustrated in additional ways by comparing their median ages, dependency ratios, and indexes of aging.

The median age of Texas' White population was 28.5 years in 1980 compared to 24.6 and 22.1 for the Black and Spanish-Origin populations, respectively. The White population had only 745 persons in the dependent ages for every 1,000 in the productive ages as compared with the higher dependency ratios of 936 for the Black population and 1,027 for persons of Spanish-Origin. The State's White population also has a much higher ratio of elderly to young persons than the Black and Spanish-Origin populations. In 1980, Whites had 33 older persons per 100 young, which contrasts sharply with 21 aged per 100 young for the Black population and only 11 for persons of Spanish-Origin. As previously noted, these wide variations are explained by different patterns of fertility, mortality and migration.

Implications of Changing Age and Sex Composition

Changing social definitions have resulted in changing social roles for individuals at different age levels. More women are now working outside the home than ever before, and the age span when youth are expected to be in school has been broadened. In the light of such changes in societal roles, a changing age and sex composition has several important implications.

It is difficult to think of any aspect of social, political or economic life that is not influenced by the age structure of a population. This is true for at least two major reasons. First, people of different ages have **different requirements** which a society must satisfy if its citizens are to be healthy and prosperous. Second, persons of different ages have **different capabilities** to perform the many and diverse roles and activities which must be carried out successfully if a society is to function smoothly and meet the requirements of its people.

A few basic necessities of life such as food, housing and clothing are required more or less equally by persons at all age levels. However, other necessities vary considerably by age. For example, formal educational facilities are required chiefly by persons from 5 to 25 years of age. On the other hand, the very young and the elderly generally have greater need for medical care and associated facilities than people in their middle years. Young couples and children are greater users of certain types of recreational facilities than the older population. Retirement and social security programs have developed primarily to meet the requirements of the elderly.

The capabilities of persons at different age levels are differentially determined either culturally, physiologically or by the regulatory process. Young children generally are unable to perform the many tasks which must be carried out to provide the necessities for a society. Included in such a list would be the provision of food, clothing, housing, fuel and energy sources, transportation facilities, and the many other aspects which determine a society's basic standard of living. Many of the elderly, likewise, either are not able to carry out such tasks or are restricted from their performance by forced retirement. Thus, these tasks have to be performed largely by young and middle-aged adults, and any community or society with high proportions of children and of elderly will find it difficult to perform these activities in an adequate way.

The age composition of the Texas population will continue to change in the future as variations in fertility occur and as each successive age group works its way through different stages of the life cycle from birth to death. The changing age composition of the Texas population has many implications for the State's various social and economic dimensions. For example, age composition changes will determine the numbers, sizes, types, and locations of schools that will be needed as well as the level of demand for medical and recreational facilities, and housing units. Changes in the age structure also will determine the degree to which a particular type of consumer good will be in demand. Finally, age composition changes will have a heavy influence on fertility, mortality, and the kinds of migration patterns that will occur in the State. Thus, changes in the age composition will be a very important factor in determining the way of life and the quality of life in Texas in future years.

RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

The racial/ethnic characteristics of an area's population affect its economic, social and cultural conditions. These characteristics create a diversity of life styles for a population that both enhances and hinders the opportunities of members of particular ethnic groups.

The population of Texas has two major groups--Whites and Blacks--and three major ethnic groups--Anglos, Spanish-Origin or Hispanics, and Blacks. Although tracing the changes in these ethnic subgroups of the population from 1970 to 1980 is extremely difficult, because they were measured differently in the two censuses,[4] it is clear that the population of Texas is an

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[4] The distinction between Anglos, Blacks and Hispanics was altered significantly by the Census Bureau between 1970 and 1980. In 1970, for example, the racial question in the census included the categories White, Negro or Black, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Korean, and Other. There was no separate question on Spanish-Origin, and most persons of Spanish-Origin tended to place themselves in the racial category of White. Spanish-Origin was determined by the Census Bureau by matching names on census forms against a master list of Spanish surnames and by considering as Spanish, persons for whom Spanish was the major language spoken in their homes when they were children (called "mother tongue"). Given these patterns, Blacks were self-identified, Spanish-Origin was determined by the Bureau of the Census, and Anglo could be obtained by subtracting Spanish-Origin persons from the White population.

In the 1980 Census, both racial status and Spanish-Origin questions were asked. Spanish-Origin was asked in a separate question and this prompted many Spanish-Origin/Hispanic respondents to check the racial category of Other. Because Spanish-Origin status was self-identified in 1980 rather than determined by the use of Spanish surnames and some Spanish-Origin persons who identified themselves as White in 1970 identified themselves as Other in 1980, it is very difficult to separate Anglo from the White category in 1980, and the changes in the Spanish-Origin population reflect both actual changes (i.e., ethnically and racially diverse one (see Tables 9 and 10). The State had over 1.7 million Black persons and 3 million persons of Spanish-Origin in 1980. Texas had the second largest Spanish-Origin population and the third largest Black population of any state in the United States. In addition, it had a higher proportion of Blacks (12.0%) and a higher proportion of Spanish-Origin or Hispanic (21.0%) population than the U.S. as a whole. Overall, 1 in 3 Texans in 1980 was of Black or Hispanic descent.

Over time, the Black population of Texas has increased in numbers but declined as a proportion of the Texas population, while the Spanish population has increased in both numbers as well as in its proportion of the total Texas population. Blacks made up 12.5 percent of the population in 1970 but only 12.0 percent in 1980, although the number of Blacks increased by over 300,000. When viewed historically, the decline of Blacks as a proportion of the total Texas population has been dramatic, from over 30 percent in 1870 to only 12 percent in 1980.

Although the Hispanic population has been measured for only two decades, its rate of growth has been rapid, and Hispanics are clearly the most rapidly growing minority in Texas as well as the U.S. The number of Hispanics in Texas increased by over 44

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changes resulting from natural increase and migration) and changes resulting from increased levels of self-identification among Hispanics. Ethnic data for 1980 and comparisons of 1980 data to those for other decades must thus be made with care.

Because of such difficulties, racial and ethnic comparisons over time are presented separately in this analysis. Thus, race is shown in Black, White and Other race categories, and the ethnic groups included are Anglo, Black, Hispanic or Spanish-Origin, and Other.

Table 9

Population by Race for Texas and the U.S., 1960, 1970, and 1980

Racial Category		**Number**			**Percent Change**		**Percent of Population**		
	1960	1970	1980	1960-70	1970-80	1960-80	1960	1970	1980
			Texas						
White	8,374,831	9,749,603	11,198,441	16.0	14.9	33.7	87.4	87.1	78.7
Black	1,187,125	1,395,853	1,710,175	17.8	22.5	44.1	12.4	12.5	12.0
Other*	17,721	49,960	1,320,575	354.8	2,543.3	7,352.0	0.2	0.4	9.3
			United States						
White	158,831,732	178,107,190	189,035,012	11.9	6.1	19.0	88.6	87.6	83.4
Black	18,871,831	22,549,815	26,482,349	19.7	17.4	40.3	10.5	11.1	11.7
Other*	1,619,612	2,555,872	11,028,444	78.0	331.5	580.9	0.9	1.3	4.9

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*Values for the "Other" category show a marked increase from 1970 to 1980 because many persons of Spanish-Origin who identified themselves as White in 1970 indicated their racial status as "other" in 1980.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1960,** "Characteristics of the Population," PC-1-B45, Texas, General Population Characteristics, and fourth count census tapes for 1970 and Summary Tape File 1A for 1980.

Table 10

Population by Ethnicity for Texas and U.S., 1970 and 1980

Ethnic Category	Number		Percent Change	Percent of Population	
	1970	1980	1970-80	1970	1980
		Texas			
Anglo	7,689,932	9,350,297	21.6	68.7	65.7
Black	1,395,853	1,692,542*	21.3	12.5	11.9
Spanish-Origin	2,059,671	2,985,824	45.0	18.4	21.0
Other	49,960	200,528	301.4	0.4	1.4
		United States			
Anglo	168,812,682	180,602,838	7.0	83.1	79.7
Black	22,549,815	26,091,857	15.7	11.1	11.5
Spanish-Origin	9,294,509	14,603,683	57.1	4.6	6.5
Other	2,555,871	5,247,427	105.3	1.2	2.3

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*The value shown for the Black population in this table does not include Blacks of Spanish Origin. Thus the value differs from that shown in Table 9.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population**, fourth count census tapes for 1970 and **General Population Characteristics**, Table 24 for 1980.

percent from 1970 to 1980, and its proportion of the total population increased by nearly 3 percent (from 18.4 in 1970 to 21.0 percent in 1980). The number of Anglos and Whites also both increased significantly from 1970 to 1980. Although it is difficult (because it is likely that many who identified themselves as "Other" in 1980 identified themselves as "White" in 1970) to determine the exact level of decline, it is obvious that both Anglos and Whites declined as a proportion of the total population of the State.

Overall, then, it is evident that Texas has a large and rapidly growing minority population, especially its Hispanic minority. It is thus becoming an increasingly diverse population with a diverse set of cultural and historical traditions. In addition, if the rates of growth for its minority populations are extrapolated, it is evident that the State will show greater diversity in the future.

County Racial/Ethnic Patterns

The Black and Hispanic populations of Texas are distributed in very different patterns in Texas (see Figures 15-18). However, a majority of both the Black and Hispanic populations were in large metropolitan counties such as Harris, Dallas, Tarrant, Bexar, and Travis Counties. For the Hispanic population, additional points of concentration are found in El Paso, Cameron and Nueces Counties. Just 2 counties--Harris and Dallas--had over 44 percent (757,933) of the Black population of the State, and when the Black population of just 3 additional

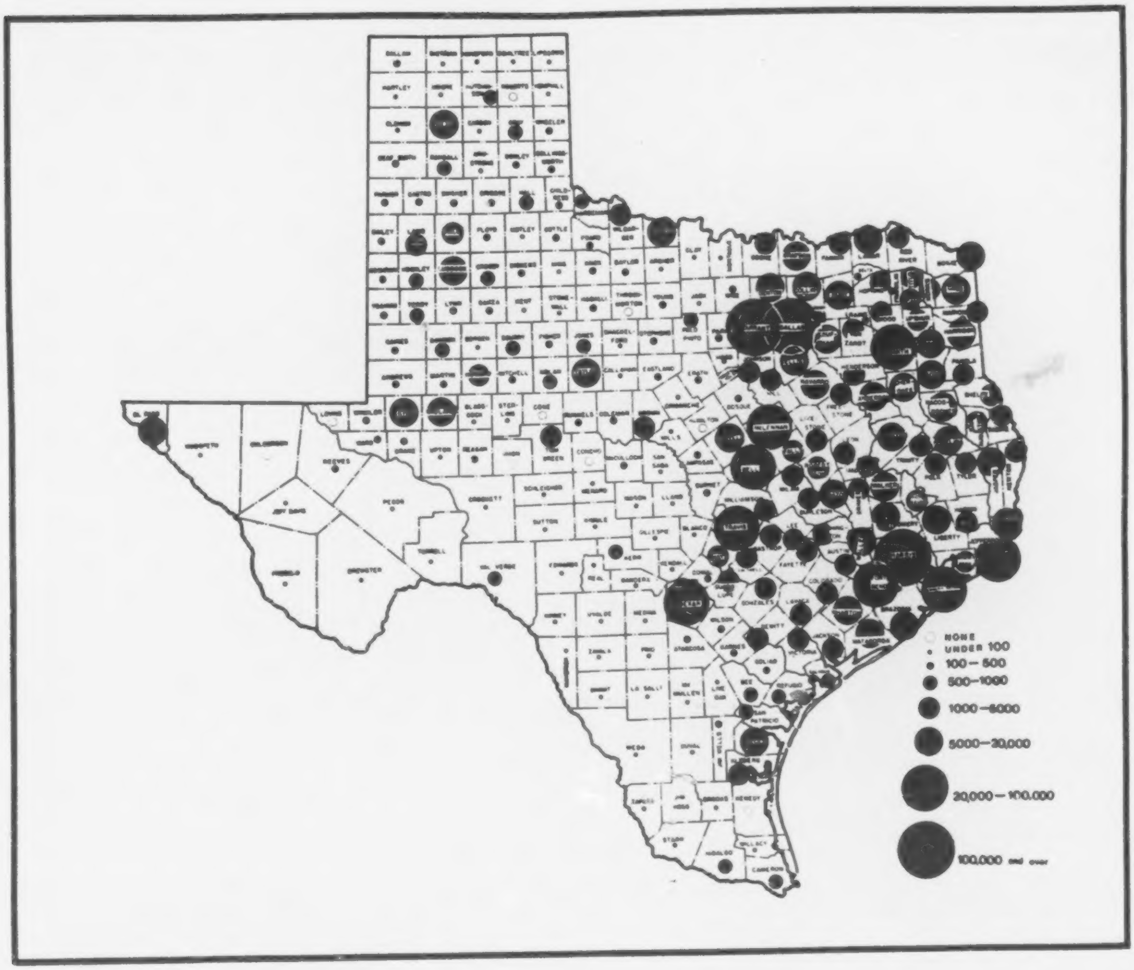
NONE
UNDER 100
100—500
500—1000
1000—5000
5000—30,000
30,000—100,000
100,000 and over

Figure 15

Black Population in Texas Counties, 1980

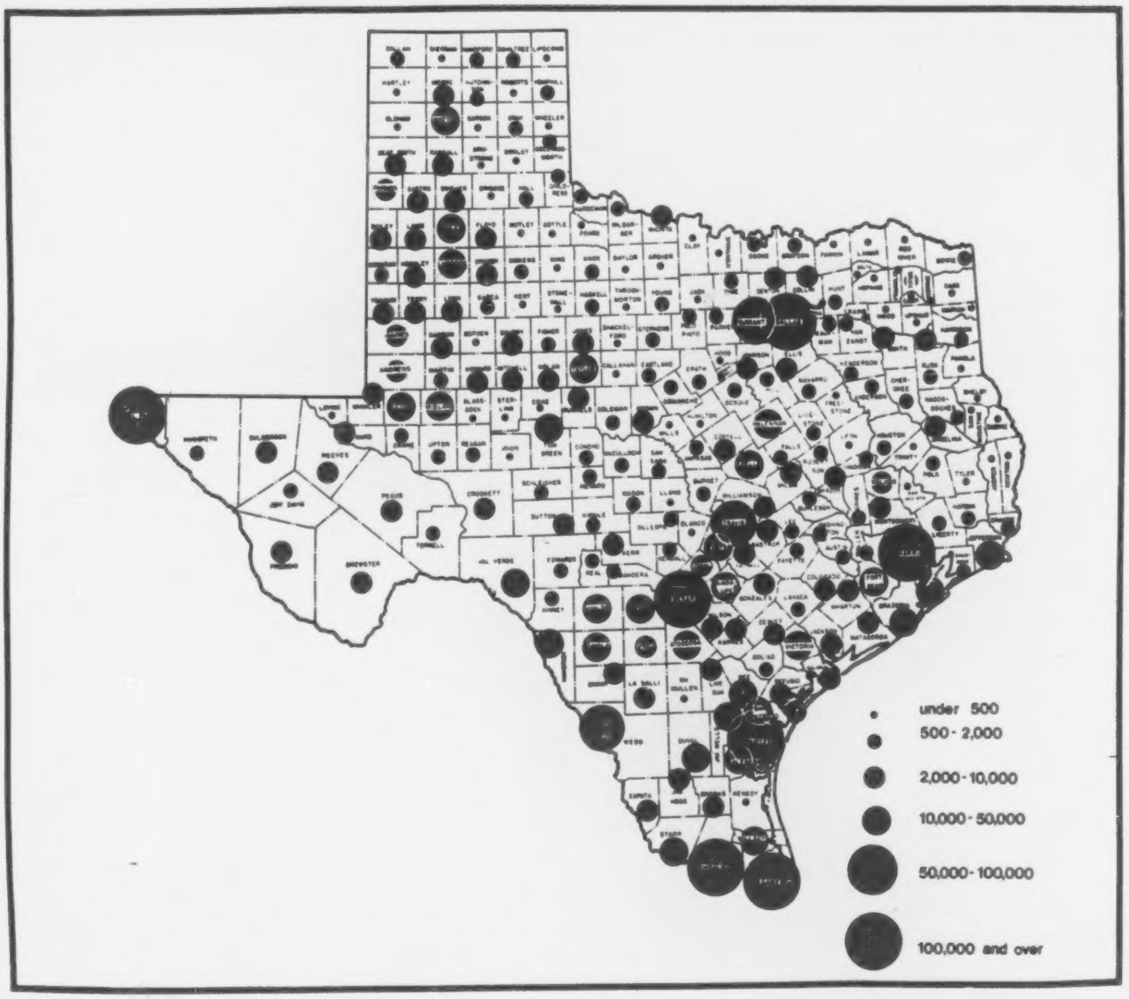
under 500
500 - 2,000
2,000 - 10,000
10,000 - 50,000
50,000 - 100,000
100,000 and over

Figure 16

Hispanic Population in Texas Counties, 1980

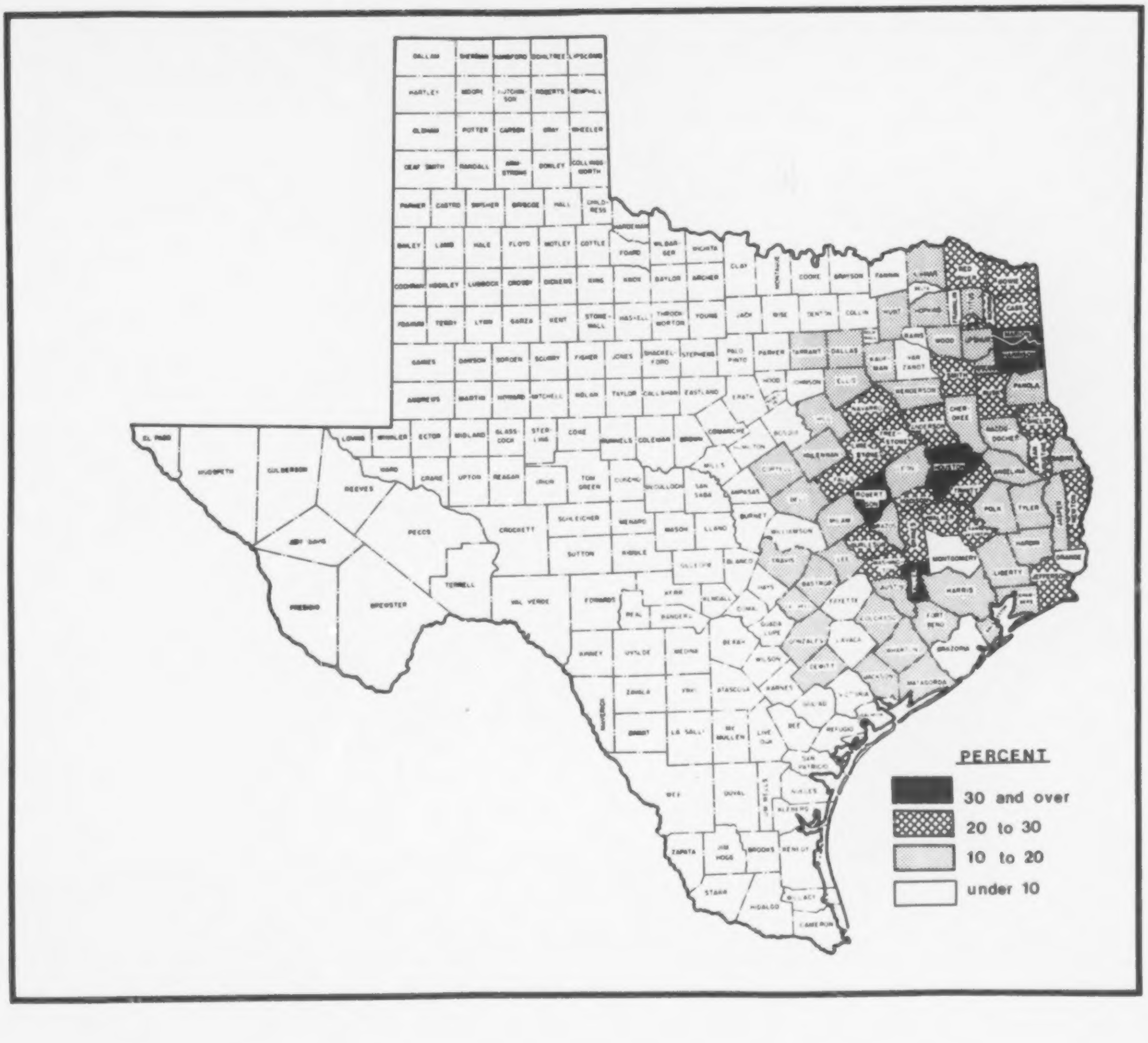
PERCENT
30 and over
20 to 30
10 to 20
under 10

Figure 17

Percent of Black Population in Texas Counties, 1980

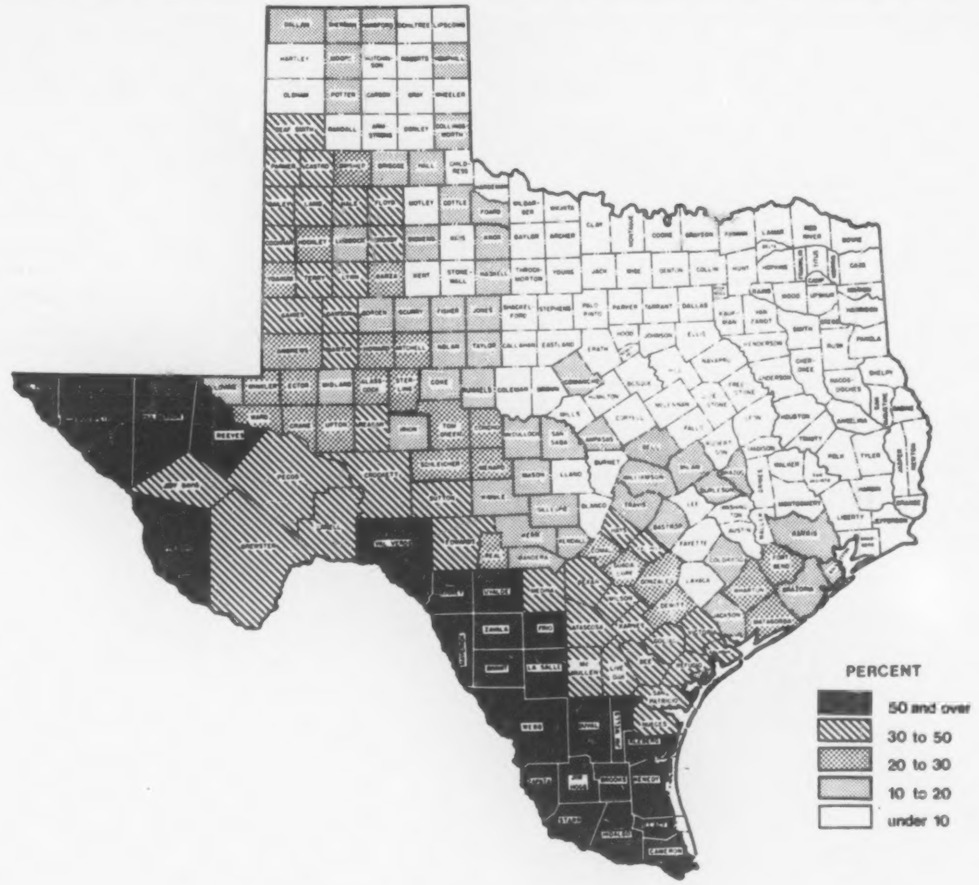
PERCENT
50 and over
30 to 50
20 to 30
10 to 20
under 10

Figure 18

Percent of Hispanics in Texas Counties, 1980 counties--Bexar, Jefferson and Tarrant--are added to those in Harris and Dallas, over 58 percent (998,441) of the Black population is contained in just these 5 urban counties. Clearly then, the Texas Black population is largely an urban population.

For the Hispanic population, the largest concentrations are in Bexar (460,752), Harris (368,220), El Paso (297,196), Cameron (161,701), Dallas (154,077), and Nueces (131,296) Counties. These 6 counties contained over 52 percent of the Hispanic population in the State.

The overall distributions of Blacks and Hispanics among the different areas of the State are quite different, however. In general (see Figures 15-18), the Black population is concentrated in East and Northeast Texas and the Hispanic population in South and West Texas. When the proportion of county populations that are Black and Hispanic are examined (see Appendix D), these distributions are evident. Thus, 10 East and Northeast Texas counties had over 25 percent of their populations made up of Blacks. These were Camp, Falls, Grimes, Harrison, Houston, Jefferson, Madison, Robertson, San Jacinto, and Waller. For the Hispanic population, South and West Texas counties such as Brooks, Cameron, Culberson, Duval, El Paso, Frio, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kinney, Kleberg, La Salle, Maverick, Presidio, Reeves, Starr, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata, and Zavala each had over 50 percent of their population that was of Hispanic-Origin.

The Hispanic population was, in general, more widely distributed than the Black population. Only 10 counties had more than 25 percent of their populations who were Black, but 77 counties (30.3% of all counties) were more than 25 percent Hispanic in 1980. In addition, although 27 counties (10.6%) had no Black population, all 254 counties in the State had at least some Hispanics. Clearly then, the Hispanic population of Texas has an increasingly wide distribution among the counties of the State as well as a rapidly growing population base.

Implications of Racial/Ethnic Status

The racial and ethnic composition of Texas has implications for the State as a whole and for the individual members of racial and ethnic groups. For the State, its increasing ethnic diversity is likely to further enrich the cultural and social life of the State, to increase the range of economic and political issues that must be considered and resolved by State decision makers, and to require increasingly diverse considerations in, and mechanisms for, decision making. In general, as the racial and ethnic diversity of the State increases, so too will the need for broad-based programs and decision-making structures.

The demographic, social and economic characteristics of racial and ethnic minorities in the State also have strong implications for these populations (see Table 11). Thus for the Black and Hispanic populations, rates of unemployment and the percent of families below the poverty level are nearly twice as high as for the White population, incomes are roughly 60 percent of those for Whites, and levels of education are markedly lower

Table 11

Selected Characteristics of White, Black and Spanish-Origin Residents in Texas, 1980

Variable	White	Black	Spanish-Origin
Age (%)			
< 5	7.6	9.3	11.7
5 - 14	15.6	19.4	22.6
15 - 59	62.3	60.1	58.7
60 - 64	4.1	2.9	2.1
65 +	10.4	8.3	4.9
Percent Unemployed	3.4	6.9	6.4
Years of School Completed (for Adults < 25 Years of Age) (%)			
8 or Less	17.9	25.3	51.2
1 - 3 High School	16.4	21.7	13.3
4 Years of High School	29.4	29.1	20.3
1 - 3 College	17.8	14.8	9.6
4 or More	18.5	9.1	5.6
Mean Family Income	24,787	15,573	15,670
% of Persons Below Poverty Level	11.5	27.6	28.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population**, Summary Tape File 3A for 1980.

than for the White population. In addition, the age structures of the Black and Hispanic populations are significantly younger than for Whites, and the problems of finding additional economic opportunites for these populations are thus likely to be greater than for Whites. For members of such racial and ethnic groups, it is obvious that the struggle to obtain increased levels of education and income will continue. For the State, it is equally obvious that the need to create the opportunities necessary for its racial/ethnic minorities to obtain income and educational equality with the White population will constitute a significant challenge for the future.

SOCIOECONOMIC PATTERNS

The 1970-80 decade has witnessed a rapid change in the socioeconomic characteristics of the State's population. Knowledge of such characteristics as the educational, income, and industrial composition of the State are essential for understanding the context in which Texans work and live.

Trends in Education

In 1980 there were 3,094,581 Texans enrolled in elementary and secondary schools and 732,217 enrolled in college (see Table 12)--a total of over 3,800,000 Texans, 27 percent of all Texans. Although roughly 1 in every 4 persons in the State was enrolled in school in 1980, the State's rate of growth in elementary and secondary enrollments from 1970-80 (9.7%) was much lower than its rate of population growth (27.1%). During this decade elementary school enrollments increased by only 5.9 percent and secondary school enrollments by 19.7 percent.

Although the rates of growth for 1970-80 are modest, given the overall change in population, the last 20 years have witnessed extensive growth in elementary and secondary school enrollments which have paralleled the State's population growth. From 1960-80, enrollment at these two educational levels increased by 42.6 percent while the State's population increased by 48.5 percent. These changes required the State's elementary and secondary school systems to absorb an additional one million students in 1980 compared to 1960.

Table 12

Elementary, Secondary and College Enrollments
in Texas 1960, 1970 and 1980

Enrollment Level	Enrollments			Percent Change in Enrollments		
	1960	1970	1980	1960-70	1970-80	1960-80
Elementary	1,688,338	2,045,108	2,166,539	21.1	5.9	28.3
Secondary	481,405	775,503	928,042	61.1	19.7	92.8
Total Elementary and Secondary	2,169,743	2,820,611	3,094,581	30.0	9.7	42.6
College	151,412	350,668	732,217	131.6	108.8	383.6

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1960 and 1970**, "Characteristics of the Population," PC-1-C45, Texas General Social and Economic Characteristics and Census Tape STF3A for 1980.

In large part, of course, school enrollments reflect the State's past birth rates. Thus, the low birth rates of the 1970s are reflected in elementary enrollments for 1980, and the transitional (to low birth rates) birth rates of the late 1960s are evident in secondary enrollments for 1980. The effects of the high birth rates of the baby boom period (early to the late 1950s) are equally evident in the 1970-80 increases in college enrollments. The number of students in college in Texas increased from 350,668 in 1970 to 732,217 in 1980, an increase of 109 percent. Thus, the 1970s represented the second consecutive decade (see Table 12) in which college enrollments increased by over 100 percent. From 1960-80 college enrollments increased by over 383 percent and in 1980 there were nearly 5 times as many Texans enrolled in college as in 1960.

The overall level of educational attainment has also changed dramatically for Texans in recent decades (see Table 13). During the 1970-80 period, the median years of education for Texans increased from 11.6 to 12.4 years. For the first time, in 1980 over half of all Texans had the equivalent of a high school education. In addition, the percent of Texans who had completed 4 or more years of high school increased from 47.4 percent in 1970 to 62.6 percent in 1980 and the percent who had completed 4 or more years of college increased from 10.9 to 16.9 percent.

The changes in educational attainment levels are particularly pronounced for the period from 1960-1980. During that 20-year period, the median years of school completed increased by 2 full years, the percent of persons 25 years of age

Table 13

Median Years of Education Completed and Percent with 4 or More Years of High School and College in Texas and the United States in 1960, 1970 and 1980

	Texas			**United States**		
Indicator	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
Median years of education for adults 25+ years of age	10.4	11.6	12.4	10.5	12.2	N/A
Percent with 4 or more years of high school for adults 25+ years of age	39.7	47.4	62.6	41.1	52.3	66.4
Percent 4 or more years of college for adults 25+ years of age	8.1	10.9	16.9	7.7	10.7	16.3

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1960 and 1970,** "Characteristics of the Population," PC-1-C45, Texas, General Social and Economic Characteristics, and Census Tape STF3A for 1980.

or older with 4 or more years of high school increased by more than 20 percent, and the percent of Texans with 4 or more years of college more than doubled. As a result of these changes, although the State's percentage of persons with 4 or more years of high school remained lower than in the Nation, Texas had a higher percentage of persons with 4 or more years of college than the Nation as a whole. Both in terms of educational enrollments and attainment, then, the last 20 years has been a period of rapid change for the State.

County Levels of Education

There is a wide variation in school enrollments and levels of educational attainment among counties in the State in 1980. Total elementary and secondary school enrollments in Texas in 1980 tended to reflect population size. Thus, the State's 6 counties with the largest populations (Harris, Dallas, Bexar, Tarrant, El Paso, and Travis) had 47 percent of the State's population and 46.7 percent of the State's elementary and secondary students. Harris County had the largest enrollment of any county in the State with over 500,000 students. On the other hand, 15 counties had less than 400 persons enrolled in elementary and secondary schools with King and Loving Counties having a total of only 96 and 13 students respectively. Clearly there is a wide variation in the number of students in different counties in the State.

Because college students are counted at the location where they attend college, college enrollments are concentrated in those counties with larger concentrations of colleges and universities. Thus, just eight counties (Bexar, Brazos, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Lubbock, Tarrant, and Travis) had nearly 60 percent (437,261) of all students (732,217) enrolled in colleges in the State in 1980. College enrollments are clearly concentrated in specific areas of the State.

In general, as shown in Figure 19 (and Appendix E), median levels of education are highest in the areas surrounding the State's major urban areas such as Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, and Austin and in other counties (such as Brazos and Lubbock) with major institutions of higher education. The lowest levels of education are in South and West Texas. In these counties, the median years of education tend to be in the range of 9-10 years compared to the State level of over 12 years.

The counties with the highest median years of education were Travis and Randall, with median levels of education of 13.0 years, and Brazos, Collin, and Denton, with 12.9 median years of education. Thus those counties with large proportions of their populations involved in higher education or government tended to have high median levels of education. The counties with the lowest median levels of education were all in South and West Texas--the populations of Starr and Zavala Counties had an average of 7.1 median years of education, and Kenedy, La Salle, and Maverick Counties all had median levels of education of less than 8 years. The diversity in levels of education in the State is apparent with the median levels of education for adults ranging from roughly 7 to 13 years in Texas counties.

The distribution among counties for other indicators of

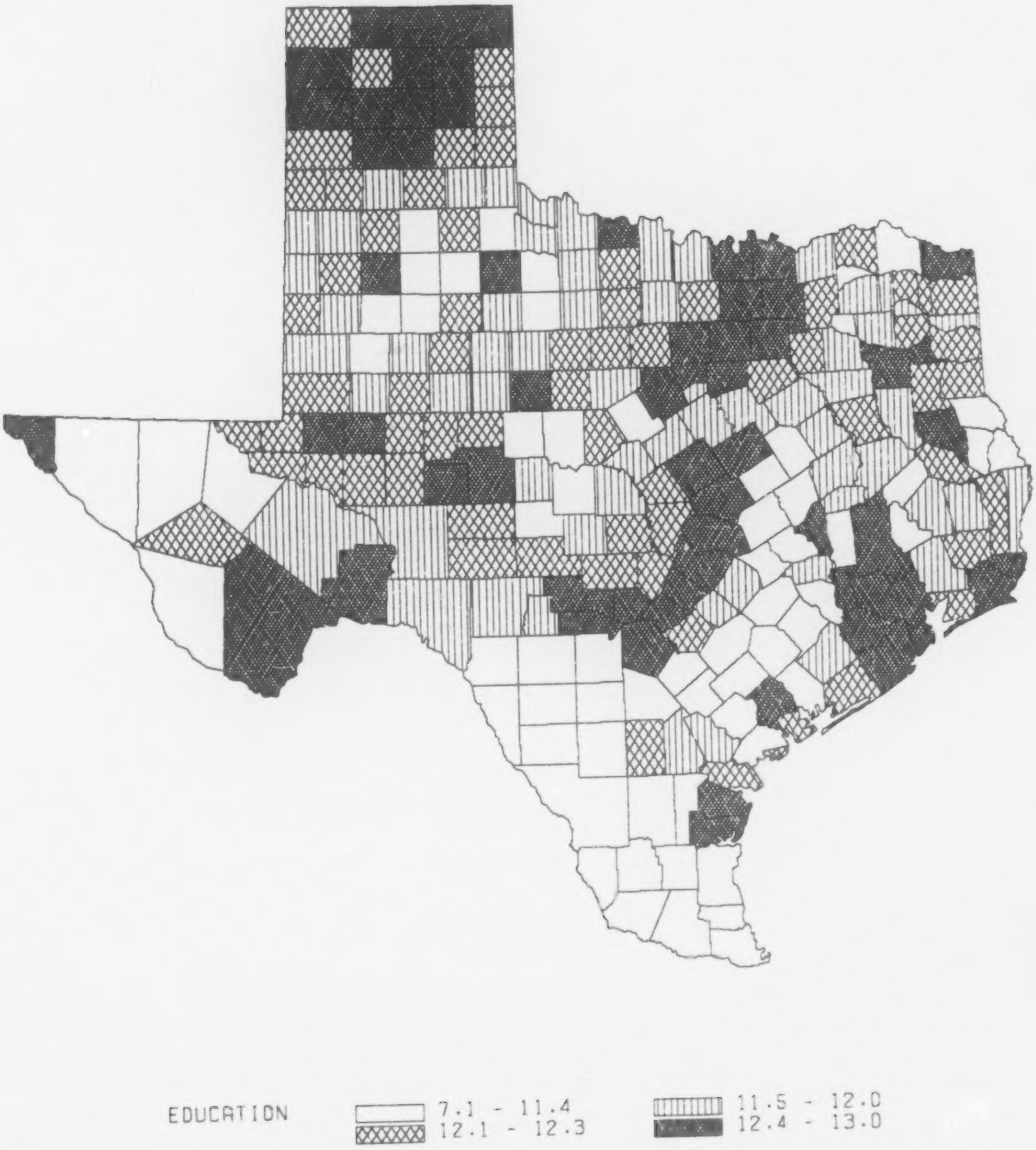
EDUCATION
7.1 - 11.4
12.1 - 12.3
11.5 - 12.0
12.4 - 13.0

Figure 19

Median Years of Education Completed by
Persons 25 Years of Age or Older in Texas, 1980

educational attainment, such as the percent with 4 or more years of high school and 4 or more years of college, displays patterns similar to those for median years of education. Those counties with 30 percent or more of their populations with 4 or more years of high school were found around large cities and in the Panhandle, North or East Texas. Counties with less than 15 percent of their populations with such levels of educational attainment were found in South and West Texas. Those counties with over 25 percent of their populations with 4 or more years of college included counties with large universities such as Brazos and Travis and large urban counties such as Collin, Denton and Fort Bend. On the other hand, rural and South Texas counties had the lowest percentage of persons with 4 or more years of college. In fact, 3 counties had 5 percent or less of their populations who had completed 4 or more years of college. These included Loving, Newton and Rains. Overall, 121 counties in the State (47.6%) had populations in which less than 10 percent of the population had completed 4 or more years of college. It is evident then that levels of educational attainment tend to vary widely among the counties of the State.

Implications of Educational Patterns

The patterns of school enrollments and educational attainment in the State suggest that the future of educational planning and service provision in the State will be a challenging one. The State has experienced extensive enrollment growth, especially in higher education in the last 20 years, but elementary and secondary enrollment have shown only modest increases from 1970 to 1980. Unless colleges and universities take steps to increase the enrollments of older adults, growth in enrollment in higher education can be expected to slow dramatically in the coming decades. College and university administrators may be facing a new (steady state) planning environment in the years to come.

At the same time, secondary school administrators must be prepared to experience either steady-state or declining enrollments in the coming years as the smaller elementary enrollments progress to secondary levels, and elementary school planners must carefully analyze present birth patterns to plan for an uncertain future. Although the State's rapid population growth will likely partially offset what might otherwise be declining enrollments, the rapid levels of growth that school systems experienced in the past are not likely to reappear. For school administrators, then, the next decade should be a challenging and perhaps somewhat uncertain period requiring careful planning and management.

The State has clearly made substantial gains in educational attainment in the last decades. However, given the wide disparities among and the very low levels of educational attainment in many counties, substantial work remains to be done in the years to come.

Trends in Income

The income levels of Texans have also changed rapidly in recent decades. As shown in Table 14, Figures 20-22, and

Appendix F, at both the State and county levels, income has increased substantially, particularly in the 1970-80 decade.

The average Texan's income more than doubled during the 1970s. Thus median family income increased by over 130 percent from $8,486 to $19,620 during the decade of the 1970s while per capita income increased by over 158 percent from $2,792 in 1969 to $7,206 dollars per capita in 1979. In addition, the percent of persons below the officially defined poverty level[5] decreased from 14.7 to 11.1 percent (a 24.5 percent decline).

The increases in income in Texas have been larger than the increases for the Nation, and the 1970s witnessed a substantial narrowing of the gap between Texas and U.S. income levels. Whereas Texas median family income increased by 131.2 percent from 1970-80, that for the U.S. increased by only 111.0 percent. At the same time, the per capita income of Texans increased by 158.1 percent from 1970-80 and that for the Nation increased by 134.5 percent. Also, while the percent of all Americans living below the poverty level increased by 1.8 percent (from 10.7 to 12.5) that for Texas declined by 3.6 percent (from 14.7 to 11.1). Thus by 1979, the percentage of persons below the poverty level was lower in Texas than for the Nation as a whole.

As a result of such changes, the differences between U.S. and Texas median family incomes and per capita incomes have been reduced. Thus, in 1969 Texas median family income and per capita

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[5] The poverty level is updated yearly. In 1969, it was an income of $3,743 per year for a family of four. The corresponding figure for 1979 was $7,412.

Table 14

Median Income, Per Capita Income, and Families Below Poverty in Texas and the U.S., 1959, 1969 and 1979

	Income			**Percent Change**		
Indicator	1959	1969	1979	1959-69	1969-79	1959-79
			Texas			
Median Family Income	$4,884	$8,486	$19,620	73.8	131.2	301.7
Per Capita Income	$1,919	$2,792	$7,206	45.5	158.1	275.5
% Families Below Poverty	NA	14.7	1.11	-	-24.5	-
			United States			
Median Family Income	$5,417	$9,433	$19,908	74.1	111.0	267.5
Per Capita Income	$2,161	$3,119	$7,313	44.3	134.5	238.4
% Families Below Poverty	NA	10.7	12.5	-	16.8	-

NA = Not available

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1960 and 1970,** "Characteristics of the Population," PC-1-C45, Texas, General Social and Economic Characteristics and Census Tape STF3A for 1980.

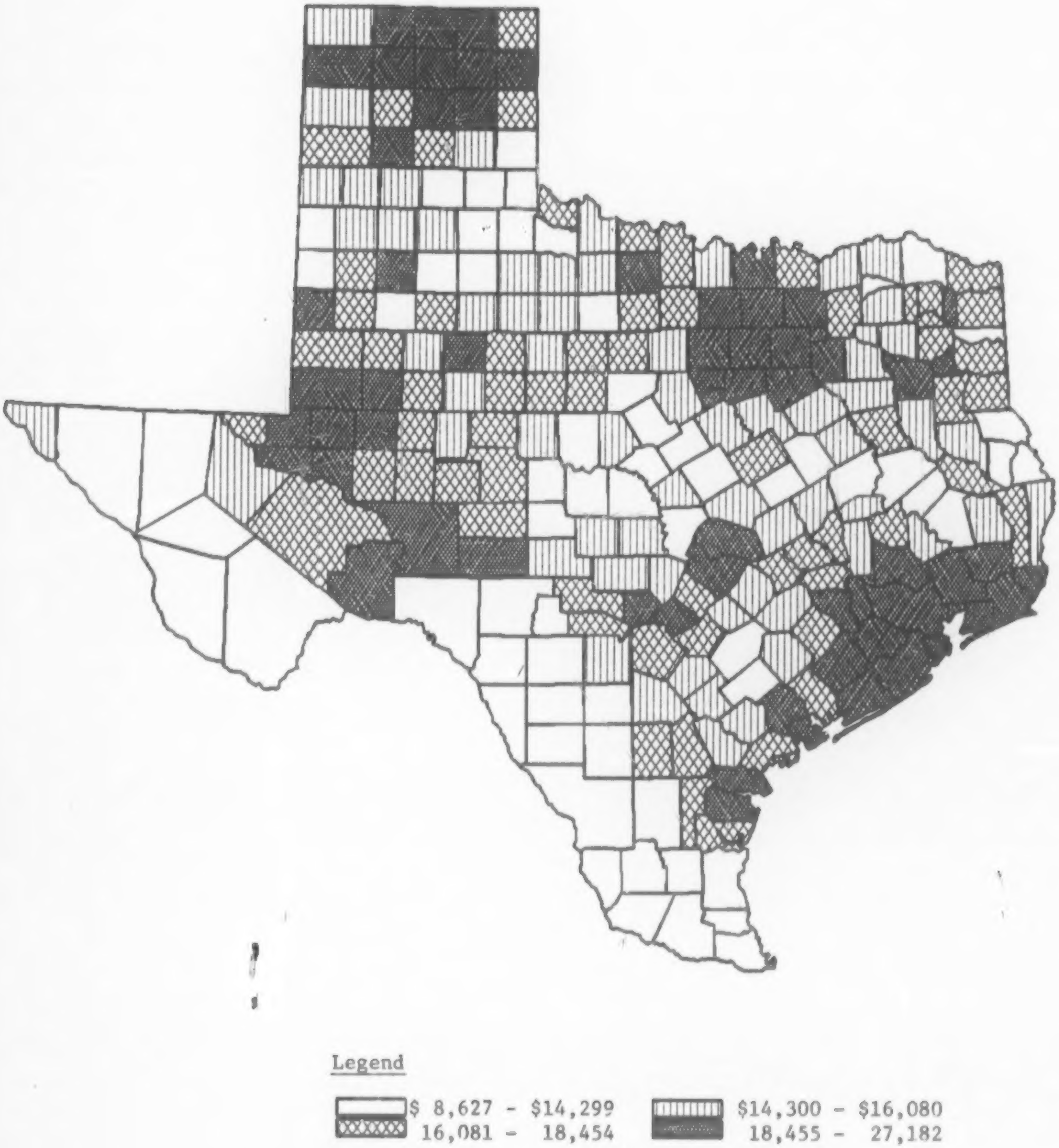
Legend
$ 8,627 - $14,299
$14,300 - $16,080
16,081 - 18,454
18,455 - 27,182

Figure 20

Median Family Income in Texas, 1979

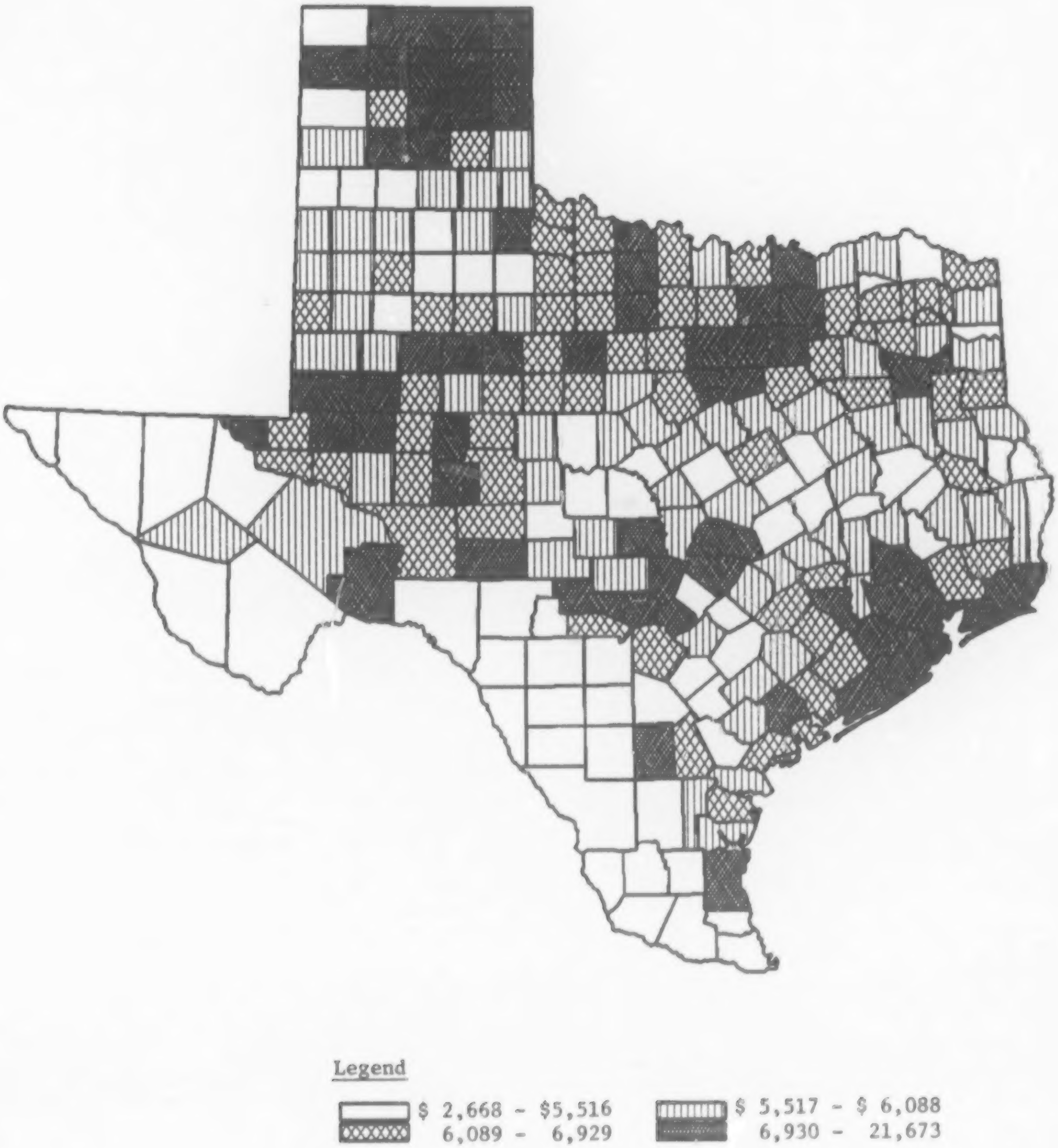
Legend
$ 2,668 - $5,516
$ 5,517 - $ 6,088
6,089 - 6,929
6,930 - 21,673

Figure 21

Per Capita Income in Texas, 1979

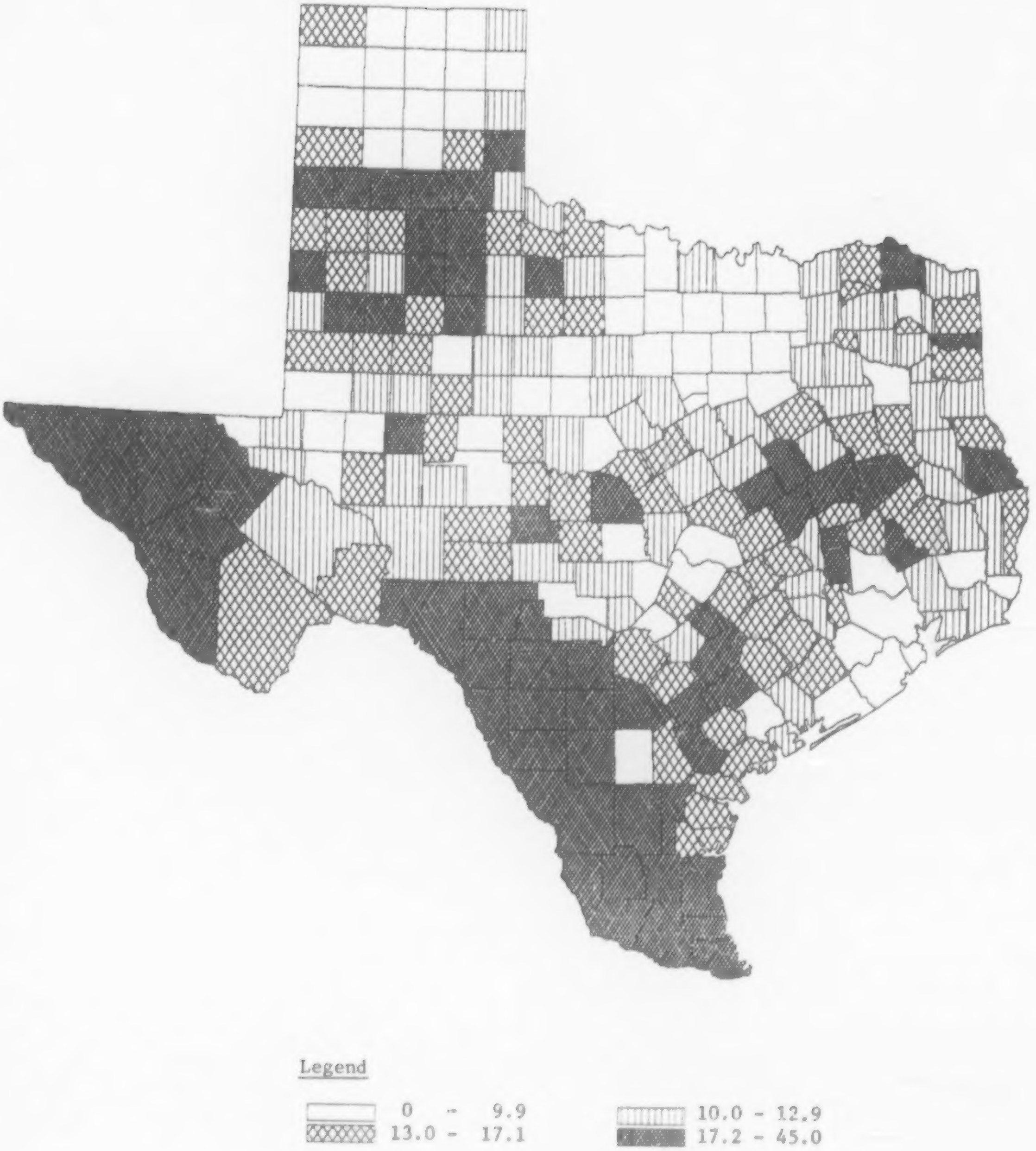
Legend
0 - 9.9
10.0 - 12.9
13.0 - 17.1
17.2 - 45.0

Figure 22

Percent of Families Below Poverty Level in Texas, 1979 income were 90 percent of the U.S. rates, but in 1980 they were 98.6 percent of the comparable U.S. rates. During the 1970s, the differences between U.S. and Texas income levels virtually disappeared, and the proportion of Texas' people living in poverty fell below the U.S. rate.

Income Patterns in Counties

Income levels vary widely across the counties of the State. In general (see Figures 20-22), median family and per capita income levels are highest in and around the Dallas-Ft. Worth and Houston areas, along the Gulf Coast and in Northwest Texas and lowest along the Mexican-U.S. border and in Central and Northeast Texas. Counties with income levels below the poverty level are concentrated along the Mexican-U.S. border.

The highest median family income was in Fort Bend County which had a median family income (see Appendix F) of over $27,000, but 7 other counties had median family incomes over $24,000 per year. These included Brazoria ($25,302), Collin ($26,406), Harris ($24,323), Midland ($24,232), Montgomery ($24,442), Randall ($24,229), and Rockwall ($25,734) Counties. These are all counties in metropolitan areas in Texas, and in general, the highest levels of median family income (and per capita income) were in the major metropolitan areas of the State).

On the other hand, the lowest median family income levels (and per capita income levels) were in largely rural counties and in counties located in the Valley. The lowest median family income was in Starr County with a median family income of $8,627.

Thus, the lowest income county in the State had a median family income level roughly one-third as large as the highest income county. Fifteen other counties had median family income levels of less than $12,000. These included Brooks, Dickens, Dimmit, Edwards, Kenedy, Kinney, La Salle, Maverick, Menard, Motley, Presidio, Real, Red River, Willacy, Zapata, and Zavala Counties.

Poverty levels are the mirror image of high income levels, being highest in low income areas and lowest in high income areas, and they also vary substantially across the counties of the State. The percent of families below the poverty level was highest in Starr County where over 45 percent of all families lived in poverty, and 4 other counties had over one-third of their families below the poverty level. These included La Salle (35.5%), Maverick (34.4%), Presidio (34.6%), and Zavala (34.7%). Thirty-eight counties (15 percent of all counties) had over 20 percent of their families living below the poverty level.

Poverty levels were lowest in the suburban counties around the metropolitan areas of Dallas-Ft. Worth and Houston and in very small counties. The lowest level of poverty was in the very small county of Loving where no families lived below poverty. Levels of poverty of 6 percent or less were also found in Collin, Denton, Hemphill, Hood, Hutchinson, McMullen, Ochiltree, Oldham, and Randall. Sixty-four counties (25% of all counties) had less than 10 percent of their families living below the poverty level.

Implications of Income Patterns

Overall, the State made substantial income gains in the

1970s. The historic gap between the income of Texans and other Americans virtually disappeared in the 1970s and poverty in the State was reduced below the national rate. On the other hand, substantial variation remains in the income levels of counties in various parts of the State. South and Southwest Texas counties continue to have very high levels of poverty and low income levels, and it is evident that substantial economic development is necessary in such areas. In sum, then, the State has made substantial progress in improving the wealth of its people, but substantial additional gains are possible and essential in some areas.

Trends in Employment

The 1970s had been a period of extensive economic growth in Texas. During the 1970s, the State added over 2.2 million jobs to the Texas economy, a growth of 51.8 percent, while its unemployment rate remained relatively stable and low (see Table 15). In addition, the percent of males in the labor force increased slightly, but the percent of females in the labor force increased by over 10 percent to nearly 51 percent.

Changes in the Texas employment picture over the last 20 years are even more dramatic. The number of jobs has nearly doubled as has the proportion of women in the workforce. In fact, for every 3 new persons added to the Texas population from 1960 to 1980 (4,649,514), the State gained about 2 workers (2,993,342). Given that a substantial proportion of the State's 1970-80 growth was due to natural increase (and these persons are less than 10 years of age and thus are not in the labor force),

Table 15

Employment Characteristics of Texas and the U.S., 1960, 1970 and 1980

	Texas			United States		
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
Total employed	3,318,503	4,157,116	6,311,845	72,142,000	85,903,000	104,719,000
Percent unemployed	4.5	3.6	4.0	5.5	4.9	7.1
Male participation rate	78.8	77.9	78.4	84.0	80.6	77.4
Female participation rate	33.0	40.7	51.0	37.8	43.4	51.6

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1960 and 1970**, "Characteristics of the Population," PC-1-C45, Texas, General Social and Economic Characteristics, and census tape Summary Tape File 3A for 1980.

it is evident that Texas population growth in the last 20 years has been closely tied to economic growth.

The State's employment growth has not only been rapid in absolute terms, but it also has been much more rapid than that for the Nation as a whole. The number of employed persons in the U.S. grew by only 21.9 percent from 1970 to 1980, compared to Texas' 51.8 percent growth. The Nation's unemployment rate increased substantially, male labor force participation decreased, and female participation showed a less dramatic increase than in Texas. In 1980 Texas had a substantially lower unemployment rate than the Nation as a whole.

The growth in Texas employment is closely tied to that in key industries (see Table 16). Both in absolute terms and relative to the patterns in the U.S. as a whole, Texas industrial growth has been substantial. For every industry, Texas increases in employment have been substantially larger from 1970-80 than those for the Nation as a whole. Such patterns were especially marked for manufacturing, where the Texas employment increase was over three times as large as the Nation's and also for agriculture and construction, where the increases in employment were twice as large as for the Nation as a whole. Since these industries are usually considered to be those basic to economic growth (that is, they are the types of jobs that generate service and other related jobs), this expansion clearly suggests that Texas employment changes during the 1970s reflected a pattern of basic economic growth. Overall, then, Texas growth has not only been substantial but also concentrated in those sectors essential

Table 16

Employment by Industry in Texas and the U.S., 1960, 1970 and 1980

	Employment			**Percent Change**		
Employment	1960	1970	1980	1960-70	1970-80	1960-80
			Texas			
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining	392,054	280,842	396,795	-28.4	41.3	1.2
Construction	251,938	292,207	545,450	16.0	86.7	116.5
Manufacturing	540,168	728,994	1,129,267	35.0	54.9	109.1
Transportation communication and utilities	245,949	269,860	476,436	9.7	76.5	93.7
Wholesale and retail trade	703,969	874,355	1,378,408	24.2	57.6	95.8
Services and industry not reported	1,184,429	1,734,806	2,385,489	46.5	37.5	101.4
			United States			
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining	5,003,377	3,304,553	3,927,232	-34.0	18.8	21.5
Construction	3,815,942	4,219,249	5,765,627	10.6	36.7	51.1
Manufacturing	17,513,599	18,880,191	21,798,171	7.8	15.5	24.5
Transportation communication and utilities	4,458,147	4,906,111	7,056,997	10.0	43.8	58.3
Wholesale and retail trade	11,792,635	14,613,390	20,045,328	23.9	37.2	70.0
Services and industry not reported	22,055,556	31,385,298	39,037,706	42.3	24.4	77.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **U.S. Census of Population: 1960 and 1970**, "Characteristics of the Population," PC-1C45, Texas, General Social and Economic Characteristics, and Census Tape STF3A for 1980.

to long-term economic growth.

County Trends in Employment

The variations in employment patterns in Texas reveal substantial changes in various parts of Texas (see Appendix G). Population growth reflects employment growth. Thus, Texas' 6 largest counties (with 47% of the population of the State) had 50.9 percent (3,211,951) of all employed persons in the State in 1980, and their 1970-80 employment increases (1,142,244) accounted for 53.0 percent of all employment growth in the State from 1970-80. In general, then, it was in counties within large metropolitan areas and in suburban counties that the growth in employment was most evident (see Figures 23-28).

The growth in employment in Texas counties was pervasive, however. Of the State's 254 counties, only 11 (6.3%) did not experience employment growth. Harris County experienced the largest growth with its employment increasing by over 500,000 from 1970-80. The largest decline, a decline of only 161, occurred in Cottle County.

Unemployment rates reflect the patterns for other socioeconomic factors such as education and income. Counties along the Texas-Mexican border had the highest unemployment rates. Unemployment rates exceeding 10 percent in 1980 were evident in Maverick, Starr, Willacy, Zapata, and Zavala Counties while rates of less than 2 percent were evident in such counties as Armstrong (1.2%), Donley (1.6%), Garza (0.5%), Glasscock (0.8%), Kimble (1.2%), McMullen (1.3%), Rockwall (1.6%), Schleider (1.6%), Sherman (1.2%), and Sterling (0.4%). As with

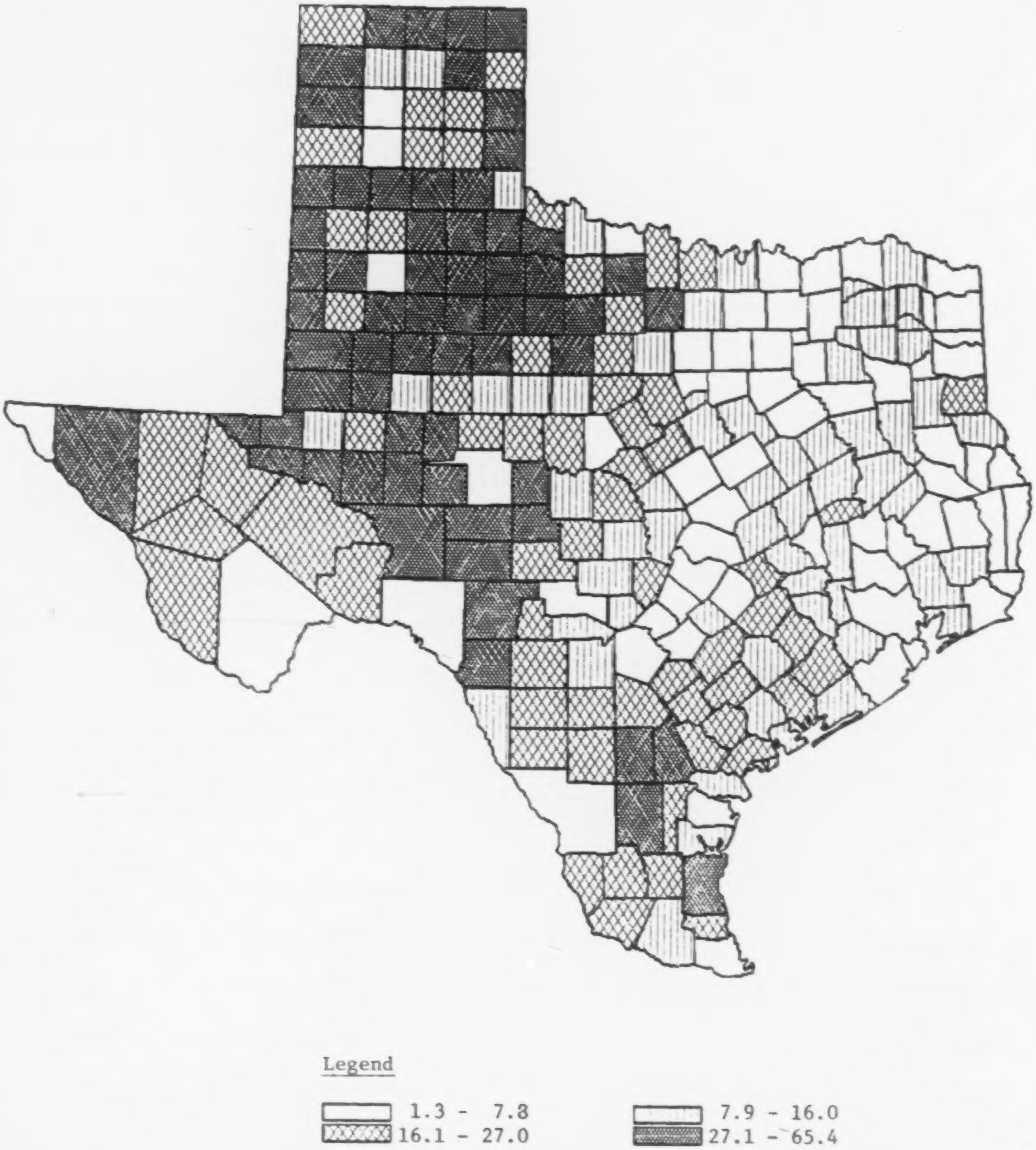
Legend
1.3 - 7.8
7.9 - 16.0
16.1 - 27.0
27.1 - 65.4

Figure 23

Percent Employed in Agriculture in Texas, 1980

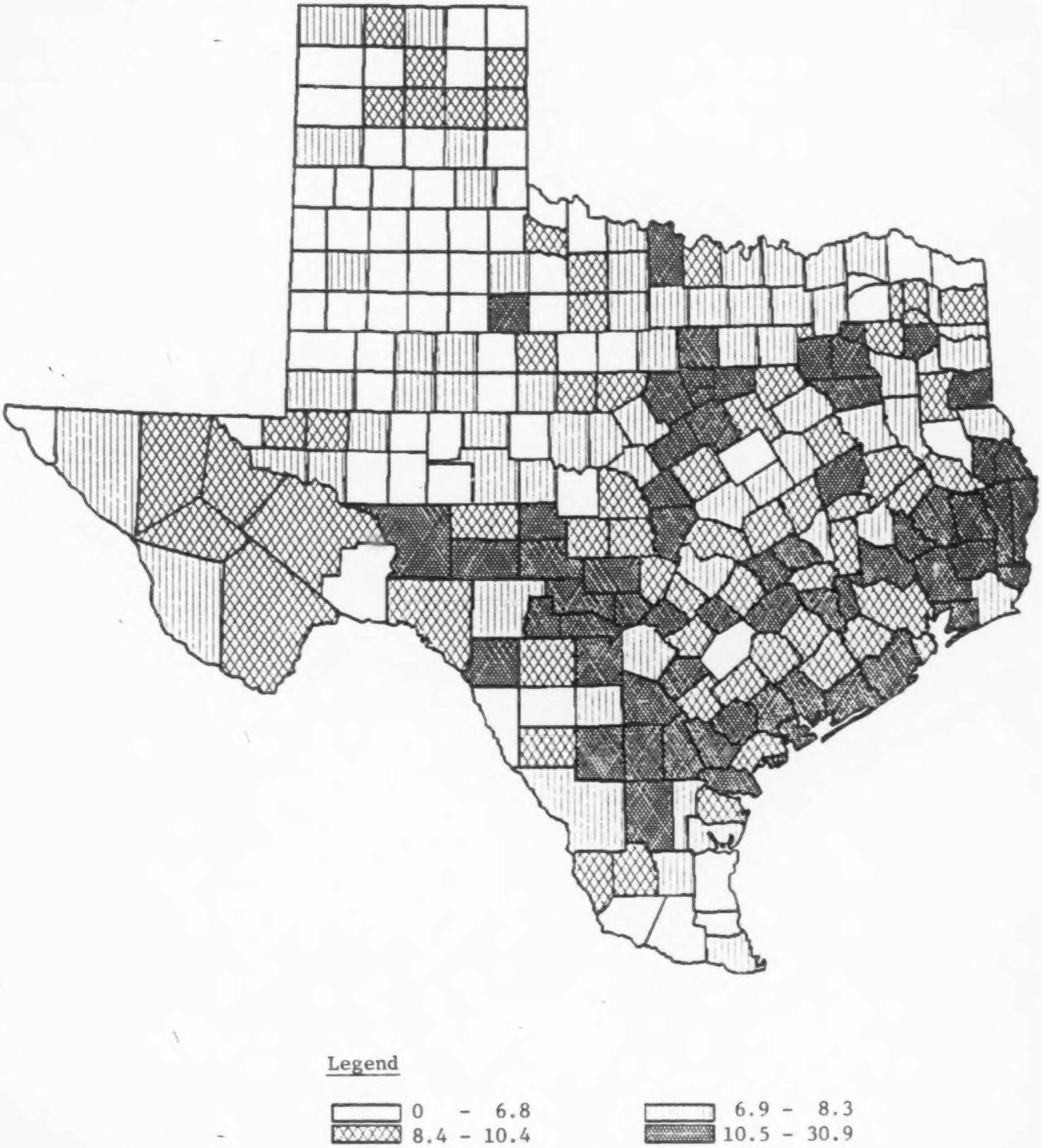
Legend
▭ 0 - 6.8
▥ 6.9 - 8.3
▩ 8.4 - 10.4
■ 10.5 - 30.9

Figure 24

Percent Employed in Construction in Texas, 1980

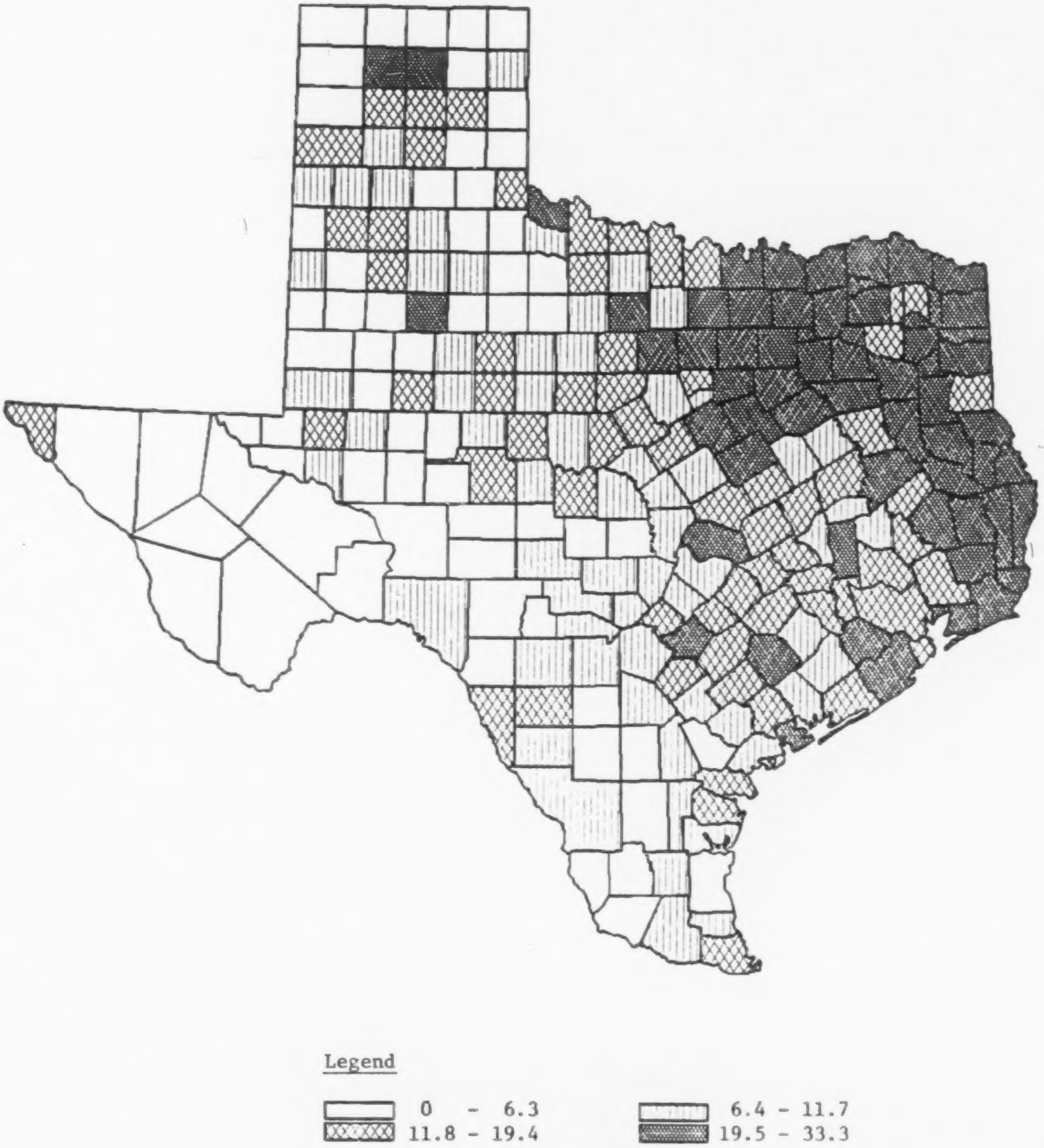
Legend
0 - 6.3
6.4 - 11.7
11.8 - 19.4
19.5 - 33.3

Figure 25

Percent Employed in Manufacturing in Texas, 1980

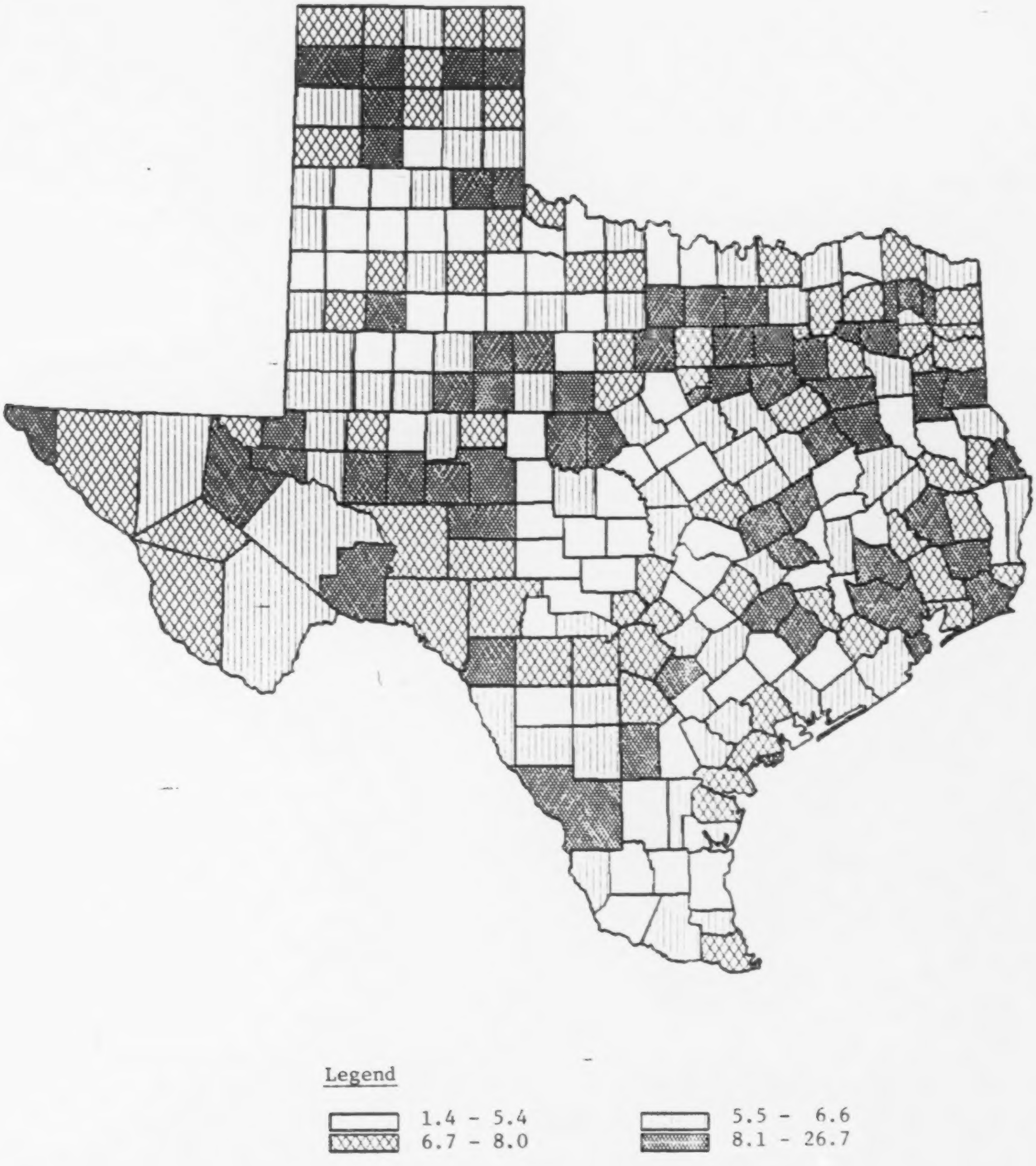
Legend
1.4 - 5.4
5.5 - 6.6
6.7 - 8.0
8.1 - 26.7

Figure 26

Percent Employed in Transportation and Utilities in Texas, 1980

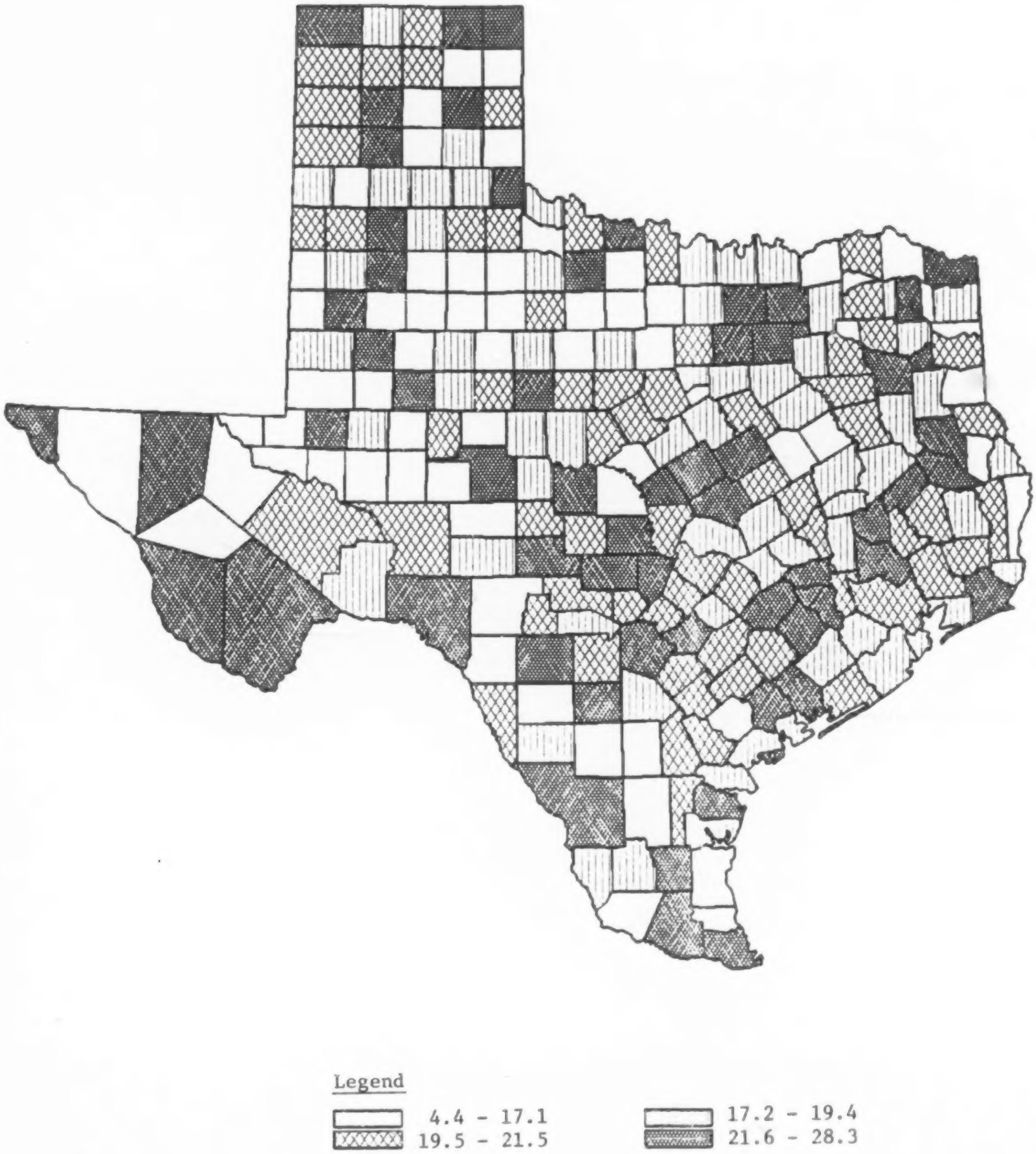
Legend
□ 4.4 - 17.1
▥ 17.2 - 19.4
▩ 19.5 - 21.5
■ 21.6 - 28.3

Figure 27

Percent Employed in Wholesale and Retail Trade in Texas, 1980

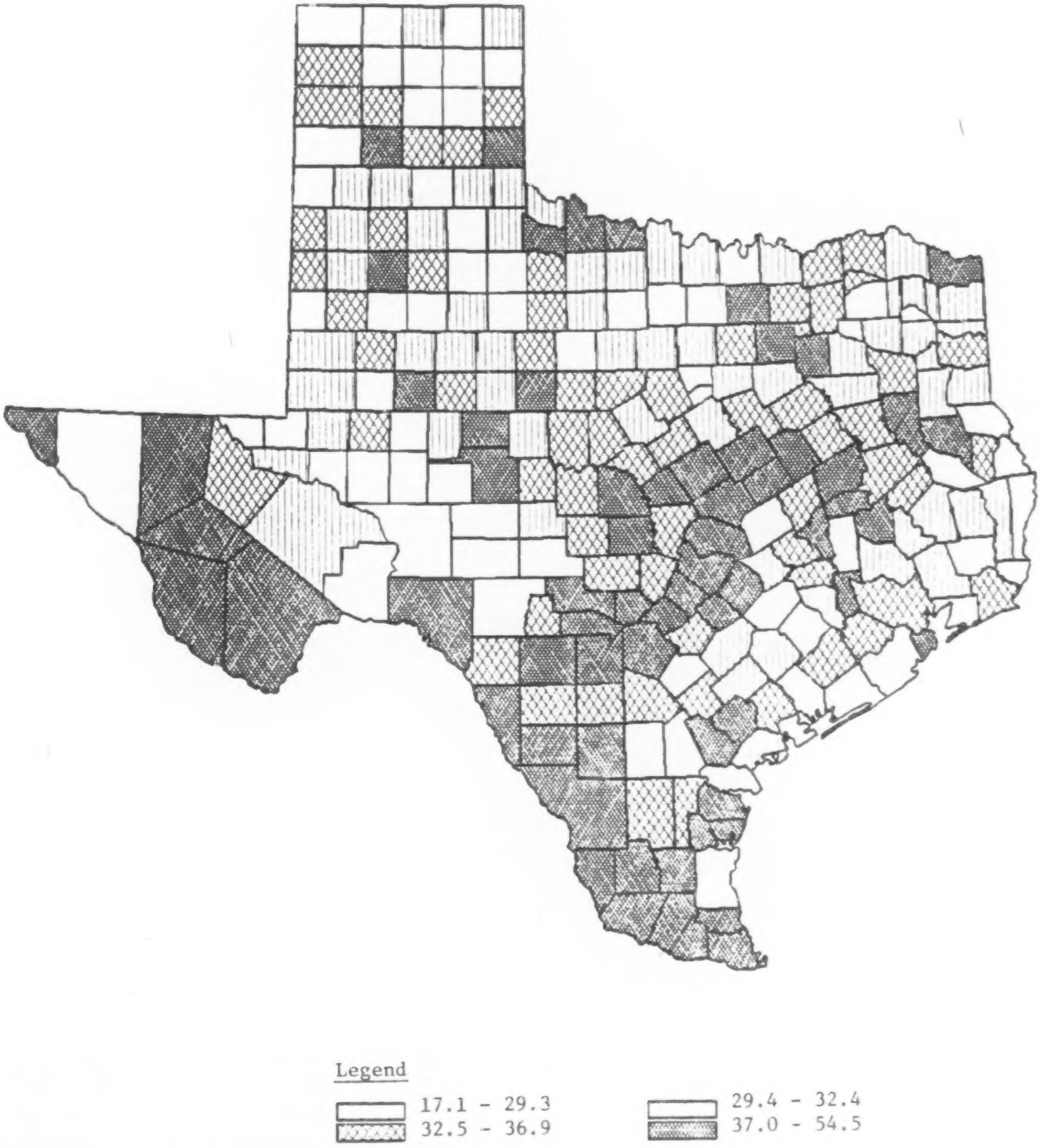
Legend
17.1 - 29.3
32.5 - 36.9
29.4 - 32.4
37.0 - 54.5

Figure 28

Percent Employed in Services in Texas, 1980 other socioeconomic factors, then, variation in unemployment is substantial among counties in the State.

When the distribution of employment by industry is examined for counties in the State, clear patterns emerge. In general (see Figures 23-28 and Appendix H), basic industry employment such as agriculture employment is highest in East and Northeast Texas, and construction employment in South and South Central Texas. Employment in secondary industries such as the trades, transportation, and utilities and services are distributed throughout the State.

Over 50 percent of the labor force in Borden, Glasscock, Kenedy, King, and Loving Counties was employed in agriculture, and 49 counties (18.9% of all counties) had 30 percent or more of their labor force employed in agriculture. On the other hand, 31 (12.2% of all counties) had less than 5 percent of their workforce employed in agriculture.

Construction employment was highest in Somervell County, where over 30 percent of the workforce was employed in construction industries, followed by Hood, Matagorda and San Jacinto Counties. In all, 10 counties had more than 15 percent of their workforce employed in construction, while 19 counties had less than 5 percent employed in construction. Employment in construction thus tended to vary less from county-to-county than agricultural employment.

Employment in manufacturing exceeded 30 percent in 7 counties: Angelina, Camp, Grayson, Morris, Newton, Grange, and Red River. Twenty-six counties had more than 25 percent of their workforce employed in manufacturing, while 48 had less than 5 percent of their workforce employed in manufacturing.

Overall, then, the major industries of Texas tended to be distributed in quite diverse patterns. Counties' labor forces tended to be specialized in particular basic industries and to have accompanying secondary industries in proportion to basic industrial employment.

Implications of Employment Patterns

The 1970-80 decade was one of extensive growth in employment in Texas. The rate of this growth generally exceeded that for population, indicating that Texas' population growth was largely a product of basic economic growth. In addition, the patterns of the 1970s were ones of growth in the basic industries of agriculture, forestry and mining, construction, and manufacturing. Finally, it is evident that the State's counties tended to be quite specialized in one of the three basic industry groups -- agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining; construction; or manufacturing. The State thus developed a solid and diverse economic base in the 1970s.

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE 1980s

The need for estimates and projections of present and future populations has been increasing substantially in recent years. State and local-level decision makers in the public and private sectors are constantly seeking information about Texas' most recent and future population trends. This information provides the basis for planning and implementing various construction programs and for general service planning. For example, the number of new homes, types of housing, and the location of new housing is dependent on population trends. New construction and maintenance of transportation facilities in the State are justified based on population growth and the distribution of people. Requirements for hospitals and various forms of health care, educational facilities and programs, public utilities, and other important services are determined, to a large extent, by current and future demographic characteristics of the population. Thus, this section briefly examines estimates of the State's population for 1981 and 1982, as well as projections for 1985 and 1990.

Population Estimates: 1981 and 1982

The Bureau of the Census has published two separate sets of population estimates for Texas for July, 1981 (15 months after the census) and for July 1982 (27 months after the census).[6]

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[6] Discussion of the methods used to complete these estimates as well as estimates for other states can be found in "Estimates of the Population of States by Age: July 1, 1981 and 1982," **Current Population Reports** P-25, No. 930, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, April, 1983.

These estimates indicate that the State had faster growth as well as a higher annual rate of population increase in the early 1980s than in the 1970s. Between April 1, 1980 (the census date) and July 1, 1981, 495,000 people were added to the State--a 3.5 percent increase. This more than tripled the Nation's population growth rate, which was 1.2 percent. Between the last national census and July 1, 1982, Texas had a 7.4 percent increase in population, representing the addition of 1,051,000 persons in 27 months. Although California added 5,000 more people than Texas between 1980 and 1982, Texas led all states in net inmigration. The Census Bureau estimated that Texas had 667,000 more people move into the State than move away from it, as compared with a net inmigration of 601,000 for Florida and 535,000 for California. No other state had a net inmigration of as much as 100,000, and 26 states had more outmigrants than inmigrants. Although projections for the remainder of the 1980s suggest that the State's growth will be most modest during the latter part of the decade, the early 1980s has clearly been a period of faster growth than in the 1970s.

Population Projections: 1985 and 1990

The Bureau of the Census, the Texas Department of Water Resources, and the Texas Department of Health have published projections of the total population of Texas. Each set of projections is based on slightly different assumptions about births, deaths, and net migrations. The Bureau of the Census made several sets of projections for states for 1990 using different assumptions for births, deaths and inmigration. Their middle range projections, which usually are the most widely used, are presented in Table 17. The Texas Department of Health used a similar approach, with birth, death and migration rates from previous years being used to project the future population for 1985 and 1990. The Texas Department of Water Resources used a similar procedure for 1985 and 1990, but included some economic variables as well in their analyses. Because any of these sets of projections may eventually prove to be correct, depending on the birth, death and migration patterns which emerge in the coming years, all are cited in this publication.

For 1985, projected State population exceeds 15,900,000 in both the Water Resources and Department of Health projections (see Table 17). The 1985 population should reflect a slowdown in growth, largely due to unemployment rates in Texas becoming more comparable to those for the Nation. Nevertheless, the total State population should increase at a substantially higher rate than the Nation as a whole, with an approximate 11 percent increase projected between 1980 and 1985.

Population projections for 1990 show a wide range of possible populations, with the lowest projection at 17,498,200 and the highest showing 19,197,554 persons in Texas in 1990. These projections range from a 23 percent increase to a 35 percent increase between 1980 and 1990. Averaging the projections reveals an 18,171,000 anticipated population by 1990. For the Nation, a 10 percent population increase is expected by 1990 (using the Bureau's middle range projection). For both the

Table 17

Projections of Texas Population, 1985 and 1990

Projections	U.S. Bureau of the Census (Middle Series)	Texas Department of Water Resources	Texas Department of Health
Total Population, 1985	-	15,879,066	16,245,594
Percent Change, 1980-85	-	(11.7)	(14.2)
Total Population, 1990	17,498,200	17,817,323	19,197,554
Percent Change, 1980-90	(23.0)	(25.2)	(34.9)

SOURCE: Texas Department of Water Resources, "Population Projections (1970-2000); Austin, Texas: Texas Department of Water Resources, June 1981; and State Health Planning and Resource Development, "Population Data System--Population Projections (1960-2000)," Austin, Texas: Texas Department of Health, January 1983.

State and the Nation, average increases in population, from 1980 to 1990, reflect a comparable increase in population proportionate to the 1970-1980 growth rates. As with the previous decade, population growth in Texas between 1980 and 1990 should be about 2.5 times greater than that for the country as a whole.

During the 1980s, migration will provide the chief impetus for population growth, followed by an increase in persons due to natural increase. Furthermore, employment growth in Texas should continue through the 1980s. The State's solid and diverse base of employment should remain stable, barring dramatic alterations to the economy and continue to serve as an impetus for future growth. Along with employment growth, increases in real per capita income are expected for Texas. Nevertheless, a high incidence of poverty will remain in the State, especially in South and Southwest Texas.

The age composition of the State will also continue to change, with greater proportions of the population moving into the 30 to 45 and 65 years and older age categories. The median age, for example, probably will be about two years older in 1990 than in 1980.

The number of persons per household should show a slight decline by 1990, due to the aging of the population and an expected increase in the number of nonfamily households. The latter trend will reflect the formation of households by young and old people living apart from other family members and the fragmenting of families due to separation and divorce.

Based on the assumption that the Hispanic population of Texas will continue to have higher birth rates than Anglos or Blacks and that migration patterns of Hispanics continue at about the same rate as observed in the 1970s, this ethnic group is expected to comprise a substantially higher share of the State's population. The Department of Health thus projects the Hispanic population to increase from 2,982,583 in 1980 to 5,682,962 in 1990, a 90 percent increase. Thus according to this projection, Hispanics will comprise 30 percent of the 1990 population (up from 21% in 1980), Blacks will decrease to 10 percent (down from 12% in 1980), and Anglos will decline to 60 percent (a decline of 7 percent from 1980).

A large part of the population growth taking place between 1980 and 1990 is expected to occur in metropolitan areas, chiefly in suburban areas outside the central cities. Rural areas and small cities on the fringes of metropolitan settings should also show continued high growth rates. If suburban growth continues like it did in the 1970s, as many Texans will reside in suburban areas as live in central cities by 1990. In addition, the majority of rural counties are expected to show population increases, with many of these counties being relatively distant from major urban centers.

Implications of Future Growth

Texas' projected population growth suggests that the number of customers for all types of goods and services will continue to grow in the 1980s. At the same time, the increased population will have an effect upon the cost of government in Texas, for more people traditionally have required more governmental services. The general redistribution and, at the same time, further concentration of people in certain parts of the State will bring greater pressures on many areas, such as suburbs, where new streets and freeways, public utilities, and parks, as well as expanded fire and police protection will be required.

Metropolitan growth will likely expand further into rural areas, and big cities will continue to be encircled by rapidly expanding satellite communities. These shifts in population will likely affect the political power of the communities involved, making metropolitan governance more critical in the ensuing decade. The political strength of rural dwellers may continue to be reduced and rural services, such as rural roads needed for moving agricultural produce, may suffer.

As the size and profile of the State's population changes, both the private and public sectors will be required to respond to increased demands. Overall, changes in the size, composition, and distribution of Texas population in the 1980s will likely continue to alter the economic and political environment of the State.

Appendix A

APPENDIX A

POPULATION GAINS AND LOSSES IN TEXAS COUNTIES, BY COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, 1970-1980

COUNTY	1970 POPULATION	1980 POPULATION	CHANGE (NUMBER)	CHANGE (PERCENT)	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION
TEXAS	11196730	14229191	3032461	27.1	2258807	998013	1260794	1771667
ANDERSON	27789	38381	10592	38.1	4700	4164	536	10056
ANDREWS	10372	13323	2951	28.5	2243	785	1458	1493
ANGELINA	49349	64172	14823	30.0	9924	5185	4739	10084
ARANSAS	8902	14260	5358	60.2	1823	1117	706	4652
ARCHER	5759	7266	1507	26.2	726	579	147	1360
ARMSTRONG	1895	1994	99	5.2	223	268	-45	144
ATASCOSA	18696	25055	6359	34.0	4102	2036	2066	4293
AUSTIN	13831	17726	3895	28.2	1968	2073	-105	4000
BAILEY	8487	8168	-319	-3.8	1620	649	971	-1290
BANDERA	4747	7084	2337	49.2	601	741	-140	2477
BASTROP	17297	24726	7429	42.9	3102	2607	495	6934
BAYLOR	5221	4919	-302	-5.8	539	734	-195	-107
BEE	22737	26030	3293	14.5	5452	1861	3591	-298
BELL	124483	157889	33406	26.8	40661	9478	31183	2223
BEXAR	830460	988800	158340	19.1	177988	65273	112715	45625
BLANCO	3567	4681	1114	31.2	491	596	-105	1219
BORDEN	888	859	-29	-3.3	66	43	23	-52
BOSQUE	10966	13401	2435	22.2	1323	1968	-645	3080
BOWIE	67813	75301	7488	11.0	11906	5994	5912	1576
BRAZORIA	108312	169587	61275	56.6	22323	7743	14580	46695
BRAZOS	57978	93588	35610	61.4	12029	4355	7674	27936
BREWSTER	7780	7573	-207	-2.7	1314	613	701	-908
BRISCOE	2794	2579	-215	-7.7	393	302	91	-306
BROOKS	8005	8428	423	5.3	1628	681	947	-524
BROWN	25877	33057	7180	27.7	4235	3821	414	6766
BURLESON	9999	12313	2314	23.1	1585	1476	109	2205
BURNET	11420	17803	6383	55.9	1772	1907	-135	6518
CALDWELL	21178	23637	2459	11.6	3184	2247	937	1522
CALHOUN	17831	19574	1743	9.8	3467	1250	2217	-474
CALLAHAN	8205	10992	2787	34.0	1101	1273	-172	2959
CAMERON	140368	209727	69359	49.4	46159	11915	34244	35115
CAMP	8005	9275	1270	15.9	1367	1200	167	1103
CARSON	6358	6672	314	4.9	874	598	276	38
CASS	24133	29430	5297	21.9	4141	3131	1010	4287
CASTRO	10394	10556	162	1.6	2230	619	1611	-1449
CHAMBERS	12187	18538	6351	52.1	2301	1170	1131	5220
CHEROKEE	32008	38127	6119	19.1	5051	4465	586	5533
CHILDRESS	6605	6950	345	5.2	925	982	-57	402
CLAY	8079	9582	1503	18.6	939	1004	-65	1568
COCHRAN	5326	4825	-501	-9.4	895	398	497	-998
COKE	3087	3196	109	3.5	334	444	-110	219
COLEMAN	10288	10439	151	1.5	1250	1829	-579	730
COLLIN	66920	144576	77656	116.0	17479	6283	11196	66460
COLLINGSWORT	4755	4648	-107	-2.3	601	686	-85	-22
COLORADO	17638	18823	1185	6.7	2419	2261	158	1027
COMAL	24165	36446	12281	50.8	4513	2853	1660	10621
COMANCHE	11898	12617	719	6.0	1481	1858	-377	1096
CONCHO	2937	2915	-22	-0.7	347	419	-72	50
COOKE	23471	27656	4185	17.8	3510	2775	735	3450
CORYELL	35311	56767	21456	60.8	8926	2335	6591	14865
COTTLE	3204	2947	-257	-8.0	402	397	5	-262

APPENDIX A

POPULATION GAINS AND LOSSES IN TEXAS COUNTIES, BY COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, 1970-1980

COUNTY	1970 POPULATION	1980 POPULATION	CHANGE (NUMBER)	CHANGE (PERCENT)	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION
CRANE	4172	4600	428	10.3	819	378	441	-13
CROCKETT	3885	4608	723	18.6	819	356	463	260
CROSBY	9085	8859	-226	-2.5	1542	853	689	-915
CULBERSON	3429	3315	-114	-3.3	894	218	676	-790
DALLAM	6012	6531	519	8.6	1250	642	608	-89
DALLAS	1327321	1556390	229069	17.3	253945	99250	154695	74374
DAWSON	16604	16184	-420	-2.5	3558	1628	1930	-2350
DEAF SMITH	18999	21165	2166	11.4	4836	1254	3582	-1416
DELTA	4927	4839	-88	-1.8	517	961	-444	356
DENTON	75633	143126	67493	89.2	16161	5911	10250	57243
DE WITT	18660	18903	243	1.3	2633	2818	-185	428
DICKENS	3737	3539	-198	-5.3	485	544	-59	-139
DIMMIT	9039	11367	2328	25.8	2477	767	1710	618
DONLEY	3641	4075	434	11.9	451	572	-121	555
DUVAL	11722	12517	795	6.8	2413	1128	1285	-490
EASTLAND	18092	19480	1388	7.7	2308	3329	-1021	2409
ECTOR	91805	115374	23569	25.7	19136	5312	13824	9745
EDWARDS	2107	2033	-74	-3.5	382	229	153	-227
ELLIS	46638	59743	13105	28.1	8462	5490	2972	10133
EL PASO	359291	479899	120608	33.6	93826	23260	70566	50042
ERATH	18141	22560	4419	24.4	2287	2440	-153	4572
FALLS	17300	17946	646	3.7	2062	2765	-703	1349
FANNIN	22705	24285	1580	7.0	2612	3405	-793	2373
FAYETTE	17650	18832	1182	6.7	1836	2834	-998	2180
FISHER	6344	5891	-453	-7.1	778	827	-49	-404
FLOYD	11044	9834	-1210	-11.0	1831	1017	814	-2024
FOARD	2211	2158	-53	-2.4	240	351	-111	58
FORT BEND	52314	130846	78532	150.1	15552	4505	11047	67485
FRANKLIN	5291	6893	1602	30.3	726	833	-107	1709
FREESTONE	11116	14830	3714	33.4	1641	1924	-283	3997
FRIO	11159	13785	2626	23.5	2887	954	1933	693
GAINES	11593	13150	1557	13.4	2304	800	1504	53
GALVESTON	169812	195940	26128	15.4	30213	15181	15032	11096
GARZA	5289	5336	47	0.9	1076	534	542	-495
GILLESPIE	10553	13532	2979	28.2	1431	1589	-158	3137
GLASSCOCK	1155	1304	149	12.9	207	71	136	13
GOLIAD	4869	5193	324	6.7	663	618	45	279
GONZALES	16375	16883	508	3.1	2793	2122	671	-163
GRAY	26949	26386	-563	-2.1	3850	2708	1142	-1705
GRAYSON	83225	89796	6571	7.9	11990	9689	2301	4270
GREGG	75929	99487	23558	31.0	14633	8300	6333	17225
GRIMES	11855	13580	1725	14.6	1917	1853	64	1661
GUADALUPE	33554	46708	13154	39.2	6594	3355	3239	9915
HALE	34137	37592	3455	10.1	7354	3051	4303	-848
HALL	6015	5594	-421	-7.0	898	847	51	-472
HAMILTON	7198	8297	1099	15.3	769	1408	-639	1738
HANSFORD	6351	6209	-142	-2.2	1134	446	688	-830
HARDEMAN	6795	6368	-427	-6.3	841	1034	-193	-234
HARDIN	29996	40721	10725	35.8	5852	3005	2847	7878
HARRIS	1741912	2409547	667635	38.3	383737	130888	252849	414786
HARRISON	44841	52265	7424	16.6	7360	5276	2084	5340
HARTLEY	2782	3987	1205	43.3	485	265	220	985
HASKELL	8512	7725	-787	-9.2	1056	1196	-140	-647

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BY COMPONENTS OF CHANGE,
1970-1980

COUNTY	1970 POPULATION	1980 POPULATION	CHANGE (NUMBER)	CHANGE (PERCENT)	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION
HAYS	27642	40594	12952	46.9	5186	2129	3057	9895
HEMPHILL	3084	5304	2220	72.0	772	356	416	1804
HENDERSON	26466	42606	16140	61.0	4375	3840	535	15605
HIDALGO	181535	283229	101694	56.0	63227	14025	49202	52492
HILL	22596	25024	2428	10.7	2914	3733	-819	3247
HOCKLEY	20396	23230	2834	13.9	4086	1556	2530	304
HOOD	6368	17714	11346	178.2	1361	1258	103	11243
HOPKINS	20710	25247	4537	21.9	3436	2926	510	4027
HOUSTON	17855	22299	4444	24.9	2362	2570	-208	4652
HOWARD	37796	33142	-4654	-12.3	6946	3249	3697	-8351
HUDSPETH	2392	2728	336	14.0	527	151	376	-40
HUNT	47948	55248	7300	15.2	6841	5522	1319	5981
HUTCHINSON	24443	26304	1861	7.6	3805	2306	1499	362
IRION	1070	1386	316	29.5	137	119	18	298
JACK	6711	7408	697	10.4	828	933	-105	802
JACKSON	12975	13352	377	2.9	2033	1255	778	-401
JASPER	24692	30781	6089	24.7	4221	2693	1528	4561
JEFF DAVIS	1527	1647	120	7.9	221	149	72	48
JEFFERSON	244773	250938	6165	2.5	38471	20806	17665	-11500
JIM HOGG	4654	5168	514	11.0	889	415	474	40
JIM WELLS	33032	36498	3466	10.5	6801	2628	4173	-707
JOHNSON	45769	67649	21880	47.8	8285	5412	2873	19007
JONES	16106	17268	1162	7.2	2343	2343	0	1162
KARNES	13462	13593	131	1.0	2157	1550	607	-476
KAUFMAN	32392	39015	6623	20.4	4983	4132	851	5772
KENDALL	6964	10635	3671	52.7	1191	1051	140	3531
KENEDY	678	543	-135	-19.9	66	30	36	-171
KENT	1434	1145	-289	-20.2	133	145	-12	-277
KERR	19454	28780	9326	47.9	2838	3129	-291	9617
KIMBLE	3904	4063	159	4.1	569	547	22	137
KING	464	425	-39	-8.4	50	26	24	-63
KINNEY	2006	2279	273	13.6	354	235	119	154
KLEBERG	33166	33358	192	0.6	7217	1942	5275	-5083
KNOX	5972	5329	-643	-10.8	748	846	-98	-545
LAMAR	36062	42156	6094	16.9	5906	4919	987	5107
LAMB	17770	18669	899	5.1	3142	1827	1315	-416
LAMPASAS	9323	12005	2682	28.8	2299	1298	1001	1681
LA SALLE	5014	5514	500	10.0	1071	527	544	-44
LAVACA	17903	19004	1101	6.1	2224	2725	-501	1602
LEE	8048	10952	2904	36.1	1122	1234	-112	3016
LEON	8738	9594	856	9.8	1079	1453	-374	1230
LIBERTY	33014	47088	14074	42.6	7019	4217	2802	11272
LIMESTONE	18100	20224	2124	11.7	2199	2804	-605	2729
LIPSCOMB	3486	3766	280	8.0	354	354	0	280
LIVE OAK	6697	9606	2909	43.4	1082	706	376	2533
LLANO	6979	10144	3165	45.4	718	1310	-592	3757
LOVING	164	91	-73	-44.5	3	10	-7	-66
LUBBOCK	179295	211651	32356	18.0	37664	12697	24967	7389
LYNN	9107	8605	-502	-5.5	1463	796	667	-1169
MCCULLOCH	8571	8735	164	1.9	1172	1382	-210	374
MCLENNAN	147553	170755	23202	15.7	24482	16438	8044	15158
MCMULLEN	1095	789	-306	-27.9	90	96	-6	-300
MADISON	7693	10649	2956	38.4	933	1093	-160	3116

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COUNTY	1970 POPULATION	1980 POPULATION	CHANGE (NUMBER)	CHANGE (PERCENT)	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION
MARION	8517	10360	1843	21.6	1164	1206	-42	1885
MARTIN	4774	4684	-90	-1.9	860	388	472	-562
MASON	3356	3683	327	9.7	400	580	-180	507
MATAGORDA	27913	37828	9915	35.5	5516	2817	2699	7216
MAVERICK	18093	31398	13305	73.5	5587	1245	4342	8963
MEDINA	20249	23164	2915	14.4	3564	1944	1620	1295
MENARD	2646	2346	-300	-11.3	325	428	-103	-197
MIDLAND	65433	82636	17203	26.3	12268	4529	7739	9464
MILAM	20028	22732	2704	13.5	3075	2855	220	2484
MILLS	4212	4477	265	6.3	470	792	-322	587
MITCHELL	9073	9088	15	0.2	1457	1203	254	-239
MONTAGUE	15326	17410	2084	13.6	2140	2507	-367	2451
MONTGOMERY	49479	128487	79008	159.7	12713	5638	7075	71933
MOORE	14060	16575	2515	17.9	2930	965	1965	550
MORRIS	12310	14629	2319	18.8	2226	1516	710	1609
MOTLEY	2178	1950	-228	-10.5	232	298	-66	-162
NACOGDOCHES	36362	46786	10424	28.7	5857	3999	1858	8566
NAVARRO	31150	35323	4173	13.4	4421	4708	-287	4460
NEWTON	11657	13254	1597	13.7	1567	890	677	920
NOLAN	16220	17359	1139	7.0	2832	2020	812	327
NUECES	237544	268215	30671	12.9	53266	17401	35865	-5194
OCHILTREE	9704	9588	-116	-1.2	1612	706	906	-1022
OLDHAM	2258	2283	25	1.1	386	159	227	-202
ORANGE	71170	83838	12668	17.8	13006	5242	7764	4904
PALO PINTO	28962	24062	-4900	-16.9	4109	2804	1305	-6205
PANOLA	15894	20724	4830	30.4	2458	2150	308	4522
PARKER	33888	44609	10721	31.6	4404	3215	1189	9532
PARMER	10509	11038	529	5.0	2129	691	1438	-909
PECOS	13748	14618	870	6.3	2936	953	1983	-1113
POLK	14457	24407	9950	68.8	2966	2274	692	9258
POTTER	90511	98637	8126	9.0	18248	9226	9022	-896
PRESIDIO	4842	5188	346	7.1	968	435	533	-187
RAINS	3752	4839	1087	29.0	486	567	-79	1166
RANDALL	53885	75062	21177	39.3	9222	3193	6029	15148
REAGAN	3239	4135	896	27.7	744	231	513	383
REAL	2013	2469	456	22.7	259	244	15	441
RED RIVER	14298	16101	1803	12.6	2074	2228	-154	1957
REEVES	16526	15801	-725	-4.4	3815	1136	2679	-3404
REFUGIO	9494	9289	-205	-2.2	1109	700	409	-614
ROBERTS	967	1187	220	22.8	125	98	27	193
ROBERTSON	14389	14653	264	1.8	2374	2107	267	-3
ROCKWALL	7046	14528	7482	106.2	1278	735	543	6939
RUNNELS	12108	11872	-236	-1.9	1588	1677	-89	-147
RUSK	34102	41382	7280	21.3	5384	4631	753	6527
SABINE	7187	8702	1515	21.1	1070	1046	24	1491
SAN AUGUSTIN	7858	8785	927	11.8	1169	1052	117	810
SAN JACINTO	6702	11434	4732	70.6	980	856	124	4608
SAN PATRICIO	47288	58013	10725	22.7	10443	3765	6678	4047
SAN SABA	5540	6204	664	12.0	747	940	-193	857
SCHLEICHER	2277	2820	543	23.8	415	265	150	393
SCURRY	15760	18192	2432	15.4	3019	1676	1343	1089
SHACKELFORD	3323	3915	592	17.8	471	488	-17	609
SHELBY	19672	23084	3412	17.3	3029	2945	84	3328

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COUNTY	1970 POPULATION	1980 POPULATION	CHANGE (NUMBER)	CHANGE (PERCENT)	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION
SHERMAN	3657	3174	-483	-13.2	542	244	298	-781
SMITH	97096	128366	31270	32.2	18593	10445	8148	23122
SOMERVELL	2793	4154	1361	48.7	491	448	43	1318
STARR	17707	27266	9559	54.0	5979	1296	4683	4876
STEPHENS	8414	9926	1512	18.0	1291	1451	-160	1672
STERLING	1056	1206	150	14.2	201	124	77	73
STONEWALL	2397	2406	9	0.4	259	326	-67	76
SUTTON	3175	5130	1955	61.6	873	375	498	1457
SWISHER	10373	9723	-650	-6.3	1956	978	978	-1628
TARRANT	716317	860880	144563	20.2	125334	58470	66864	77699
TAYLOR	97853	110932	13079	13.4	18694	8283	10411	2668
TERRELL	1940	1595	-345	-17.8	264	158	106	-451
TERRY	14118	14581	463	3.3	3081	1177	1904	-1441
THROCKMORTON	2205	2053	-152	-6.9	195	375	-180	28
TITUS	16702	21442	4740	28.4	2986	2314	672	4068
TOM GREEN	71047	84784	13737	19.3	12662	7434	5228	8509
TRAVIS	295516	419573	124057	42.0	61504	21109	40395	83662
TRINITY	7628	9450	1822	23.9	1123	1265	-142	1964
TYLER	12417	16223	3806	30.7	2060	1741	319	3487
UPSHUR	20976	28595	7619	36.3	3488	2768	720	6899
UPTON	4697	4619	-78	-1.7	911	353	558	-636
UVALDE	17348	22441	5093	29.4	3851	1699	2152	2941
VAL VERDE	27471	35910	8439	30.7	8362	2077	6285	2154
VAN ZANDT	22155	31426	9271	41.8	3138	3513	-375	9646
VICTORIA	53766	68807	15041	28.0	11150	4518	6632	8409
WALKER	27680	41789	14109	51.0	4237	2010	2227	11882
WALLER	14285	19798	5513	38.5	2125	1436	689	4824
WARD	13019	13976	957	7.4	2249	1013	1236	-279
WASHINGTON	18842	21998	3156	16.7	2657	2777	-120	3276
WEBB	72859	99258	26399	36.2	22814	5489	17325	9074
WHARTON	36729	40242	3513	9.6	5877	3774	2103	1410
WHEELER	6434	7137	703	10.9	887	936	-49	752
WICHITA	121862	121082	-780	-0.6	21029	11353	9676	-10456
WILBARGER	15355	15931	576	3.8	2115	2039	76	500
WILLACY	15570	17495	1925	12.4	4165	1243	2922	-997
WILLIAMSON	37305	76521	39216	105.1	8602	4852	3750	35466
WILSON	13041	16756	3715	28.5	2370	1381	989	2726
WINKLER	9640	9944	304	3.2	1752	781	971	-667
WISE	19687	26575	6888	35.0	3091	2337	754	6134
WOOD	18589	24697	6108	32.9	2727	3101	-374	6482
YOAKUM	7344	8299	955	13.0	1521	474	1047	-92
YOUNG	15400	19083	3683	23.9	2149	2304	-155	3838
ZAPATA	4352	6628	2276	52.3	1057	482	575	1701
ZAVALA	11370	11666	296	2.6	2936	801	2135	-1839

Appendix B

APPENDIX B

POPULATION CHANGE BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE AND METROPOLITAN STATUS, 1970-1980.

COUNTY	URBAN 1980	URBAN % CHANGE 1970-80	RURAL 1980	RURAL % CHANGE 1970-80	FARM 1980 (NEW)	FARM 1980 (OLD)	FARM % CHANGE 1970-80	SMSA
TEXAS	11333017	27.0	2896174	27.3	268893	357141	-7.5	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ANDERSON	15948	9.8	22433	69.1	1513	2194	17.6	.
ANDREWS	11061	28.2	2262	29.5	157	215	121.6	
ANGELINA	33789	27.0	30383	33.6	971	1526	50.2	.
ARANSAS	4546	-1.3	9714	126.1	50	93	38.8	.
ARCHER	515	.	6751	17.2	900	1046	-9.6	.
ARMSTRONG	0	.	1994	5.2	426	484	-1.2	.
ATASCOSA	12175	44.6	12880	25.3	1810	2354	9.6	.
AUSTIN	6735	150.8	10991	-1.4	1570	2668	-14.2	.
BAILEY	4842	7.0	3326	-16.1	1103	1308	-42.0	.
BANDERA	0	.	7084	49.2	606	1196	26.4	.
BASTROP	11794	19.1	12932	74.9	1767	2415	23.0	.
BAYLOR	3657	5.4	1262	-28.0	359	584	-41.1	.
BEE	14574	7.9	11456	24.1	997	1474	19.5	.
BELL	127581	20.9	30308	60.1	2547	3555	-15.3	3810
BEXAR	936656	18.8	52144	23.5	2345	4200	-22.8	7240
BLANCO	0	.	4681	31.2	693	940	2.0	.
BORDEN	0	.	859	-3.3	393	406	-8.8	.
BOSQUE	3063	18.8	10338	23.2	1231	1560	-34.3	.
BOWIE	48389	12.2	26912	9.0	1590	2374	28.3	8360
BRAZORIA	107781	62.3	61806	47.4	1689	2589	11.8	3360
BRAZOS	83036	61.6	10552	60.3	1279	1679	29.3	1260
BREWSTER	5465	-8.5	2108	16.5	48	99	-7.5	.
BRISCOE	0	.	2579	-7.7	443	474	-32.8	.
BROOKS	6103	-4.0	2325	40.9	294	400	8.7	.
BROWN	19396	11.7	13661	60.5	1356	1842	-3.6	.
BURLESON	2953	.	9360	-6.4	1374	1917	-2.4	.
BURNET	6662	132.6	11141	30.2	1041	1404	-2.5	.
CALDWELL	12992	15.9	10645	6.8	1036	1665	55.2	.
CALHOUN	10911	4.0	8663	18.0	378	401	49.1	.
CALLAHAN	2562	.	8430	2.7	1137	1502	0.5	40
CAMERON	165577	52.2	44150	39.9	2393	3676	-12.8	1240
CAMP	4245	10.4	5030	20.9	465	646	-24.1	.
CARSON	0	.	6672	4.9	809	816	-22.2	.
CASS	6272	25.3	23158	21.1	1112	1838	15.2	.
CASTRO	5019	16.0	5537	-8.7	1967	2031	-22.4	.
CHAMBERS	6	.	18532	52.1	458	644	-16.3	.
CHEROKEE	16945	15.7	21182	22.0	1713	3094	45.0	.
CHILDRESS	5817	7.6	1133	-5.3	444	506	-15.9	.
CLAY	3149	8.7	6433	24.1	1405	1642	16.8	9080
COCHRAN	2674	-2.3	2151	-16.9	618	678	-39.7	.
COKE	0	.	3196	3.5	352	416	11.2	.
COLEMAN	5960	6.3	4479	-4.3	1109	1201	-32.8	.
COLLIN	114927	194.7	29649	6.2	2293	3366	-12.2	1920
COLLINGSWOR	3043	5.5	1605	-14.2	750	809	-15.2	.
COLORADO	7844	13.2	10979	2.5	1495	1948	-32.8	.
COMAL	22489	25.9	13957	121.3	743	1081	-21.0	7240
COMANCHE	4075	3.6	8542	7.2	2715	2972	-13.9	.
CONCHO	0	.	2915	-0.7	554	645	-36.8	.
COOKE	14081	1.8	13575	40.8	2412	3104	-5.1	.
CORYELL	39484	61.9	17283	58.3	1212	1761	-13.8	3810
COTTLE	0	.	2947	-8.0	422	501	-42.3	.

APPENDIX B

POPULATION CHANGE BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE AND METROPOLITAN STATUS, 1970-1980

COUNTY	URBAN 1980	URBAN % CHANGE 1970-80	RURAL 1980	RURAL % CHANGE 1970-80	FARM 1980 (NEW)	FARM 1980 (OLD)	FARM % CHANGE 1970-80	SMSA
CRANE	3622	5.7	978	31.3	21	21	-12.5	.
CROCKETT	3766	31.5	842	-17.5	156	156	-6.6	.
CROSBY	0	.	8859	-2.5	1391	1423	-21.0	.
CULBERSON	2772	.	543	-84.2	69	69	-28.9	.
DALLAM	4571	5.3	1960	17.2	1057	1057	35.5	.
DALLAS	1547093	17.7	9297	-28.2	402	720	-39.4	1920
DAWSON	11790	2.0	4394	-12.9	1468	1497	-45.6	.
DEAF SMITH	15853	18.2	5312	-4.9	1974	2127	-32.1	.
DELTA	0	.	4839	-1.8	567	727	-35.6	.
DENTON	111281	126.5	31845	20.2	2196	2758	-13.0	1920
DE WITT	9449	0.4	9454	2.2	1799	2254	-30.5	.
DICKENS	0	.	3539	-5.3	653	653	-50.9	.
DIMMIT	6886	28.1	4481	22.3	153	325	37.1	.
DONLEY	0	.	4075	11.9	580	625	-10.7	.
DUVAL	7544	14.9	4973	-3.6	379	655	-23.8	.
EASTLAND	11406	9.3	8074	5.4	1620	2070	2.2	.
ECTOR	100957	23.7	14417	41.9	246	418	178.7	5800
EDWARDS	0	.	2033	-3.5	208	208	-57.0	.
ELLIS	29960	22.3	29783	34.5	2437	3237	-13.6	1920
EL PASO	461084	33.7	18815	31.1	570	999	97.4	2320
ERATH	14604	20.8	7956	31.4	2548	3197	12.0	.
FALLS	7099	11.8	10847	-0.9	1919	2513	-7.9	.
FANNIN	7338	-4.7	16947	12.9	2079	2875	-4.9	.
FAYETTE	3768	21.9	15064	3.5	2969	4326	-19.6	.
FISHER	0	-100.0	5891	-7.1	1196	1261	-17.2	.
FLOYD	4193	2.0	5641	-18.7	1677	1774	-31.4	.
FOARD	0	.	2158	-2.4	325	348	-6.7	.
FORT BEND	97064	233.9	33782	45.4	2454	3257	-5.3	3360
FRANKLIN	862	0.8	6031	36.0	623	820	-14.6	.
FREESTONE	6895	140.5	7935	-3.8	893	1293	-8.7	.
FRIO	9962	79.7	3823	-31.9	730	853	-38.2	.
GAINES	8676	73.3	4474	-32.1	1257	1513	-6.4	.
GALVESTON	181425	19.6	14515	-19.7	180	363	-34.0	2920
GARZA	3961	2.8	1375	-4.2	632	713	-19.5	.
GILLESPIE	6412	20.4	7120	36.2	1924	2281	-6.4	.
GLASSCOCK	0	.	1304	12.9	580	647	-11.1	.
GOLIAD	0	.	5193	6.7	589	804	-11.2	.
GONZALES	7152	22.2	9731	-7.5	2160	2567	-26.4	.
GRAY	21396	-1.5	4990	-4.5	893	925	-4.1	.
GRAYSON	59638	2.3	30158	20.8	2238	3077	-2.0	7640
GREGG	80816	41.5	18671	-0.7	260	619	88.7	4420
GRIMES	5971	16.8	7609	12.8	1347	1782	-8.0	.
GUADALUPE	26004	30.1	20704	52.7	2494	3627	4.6	7240
HALE	24392	16.1	13200	0.6	3049	3160	-42.0	.
HALL	3352	3.9	2242	-19.6	615	662	-40.3	.
HAMILTON	3189	15.5	5108	15.1	1521	1725	-15.5	.
HANSFORD	3413	-0.6	2796	-4.1	463	474	-6.7	.
HARDEMAN	3890	-1.5	2478	-13.0	666	708	-30.7	.
HARDIN	16027	108.1	24694	10.8	313	689	14.3	840
HARRIS	2322988	39.6	86559	11.5	1129	1710	-51.7	3360
HARRISON	26598	16.0	25667	17.2	957	1796	18.4	4420
HARTLEY	2283	67.3	1704	20.3	602	602	100.0	.
HASKELL	3827	1.1	3898	-17.5	1115	1241	-21.8	.

APPENDIX B

POPULATION CHANGE BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE AND METROPOLITAN STATUS, 1970-1980.

COUNTY	URBAN 1980	URBAN % CHANGE 1970-80	RURAL 1980	RURAL % CHANGE 1970-80	FARM 1980 (NEW)	FARM 1980 (OLD)	FARM % CHANGE 1970-80	SMSA
HAYS	23420	24.2	17174	95.6	988	1833	61.2	640
HEMPHILL	3491	.	1813	-41.2	653	766	51.7	.
HENDERSON	10197	6.4	32409	92.0	1601	2628	45.3	.
HIDALGO	212481	58.0	70748	50.5	3800	6136	2.9	4880
HILL	7397	2.4	17627	14.7	2410	2965	-15.1	.
HOCKLEY	13809	20.7	9421	5.3	1686	1893	-46.9	.
HOOD	3332	.	14382	125.8	834	1318	20.0	1920
HOPKINS	12804	20.3	12443	23.6	2675	3557	7.7	.
HOUSTON	7405	11.9	14894	32.5	1225	1788	5.1	.
HOWARD	24804	-13.7	8338	-8.0	804	1087	-9.3	.
HUDSPETH	0	.	2728	14.0	351	365	-9.4	.
HUNT	30297	-4.1	24951	52.4	2041	3075	24.3	.
HUTCHINSON	15837	-5.2	10467	35.4	479	512	10.6	.
IRION	0	.	1386	29.5	101	178	140.5	.
JACK	4000	12.5	3408	8.0	542	710	-29.2	.
JACKSON	5650	6.0	7702	0.8	1200	1475	-4.5	.
JASPER	6959	11.3	23822	29.2	592	1316	67.6	.
JEFF DAVIS	0	.	1647	7.9	137	143	-23.1	.
JEFFERSON	236664	1.8	14274	15.3	571	826	3.9	840
JIM HOGG	4684	14.8	484	-15.8	17	41	215.4	.
JIM WELLS	24839	2.9	11659	31.0	1214	1623	-25.7	.
JOHNSON	35565	52.0	32084	43.4	2451	4070	29.0	1920
JONES	11079	3.0	6189	15.7	1869	2158	12.3	40
KARNES	7652	8.0	5941	-6.9	1452	1877	-2.1	.
KAUFMAN	17890	-1.7	21125	48.8	1985	2987	43.1	1920
KENDALL	3229	.	7406	6.3	973	1393	53.2	.
KENEDY	0	.	543	-19.9	127	127	47.7	.
KENT	0	.	1145	-20.2	284	307	-49.7	.
KERR	15276	20.5	13504	99.1	592	877	5.7	.
KIMBLE	2593	-2.3	1470	17.6	405	594	-23.7	.
KING	0	.	425	-8.4	138	138	-50.7	.
KINNEY	0	.	2279	13.6	265	265	86.6	.
KLEBERG	28808	0.3	4550	2.1	780	917	409.4	.
KNOX	0	.	5329	-10.8	739	792	-47.8	.
LAMAR	25498	8.8	16658	32.0	1670	2410	0.0	.
LAMB	7409	10.0	11260	2.1	2348	2485	-40.2	.
LAMPASAS	6165	4.1	5840	71.7	953	1099	-8.8	.
LA SALLE	3912	14.6	1602	0.2	202	306	-25.9	.
LAVACA	6688	11.3	12316	3.6	3046	4271	-13.8	.
LEE	3950	41.9	7002	33.0	1477	1836	-21.7	.
LEON	0	.	9594	9.8	1183	1714	16.7	.
LIBERTY	18830	25.3	28258	57.1	1160	1745	36.2	3360
LIMESTONE	10467	76.1	9757	-19.7	1073	1184	-10.2	.
LIPSCOMB	0	.	3766	8.0	558	646	-4.3	.
LIVE OAK	2627	.	6979	4.2	1030	1161	-11.2	.
LLANO	3071	17.8	7073	61.8	683	740	-12.0	.
LOVING	0	.	91	-44.5	13	29	.	.
LUBBOCK	182982	14.4	28669	48.3	4086	4500	-15.0	4600
LYNN	3262	10.4	5343	-13.1	1565	1707	-46.1	.
MCCULLOCH	5969	7.4	2766	-8.2	766	824	-22.8	.
MCLENNAN	139004	12.8	31751	30.4	2800	4220	3.8	8800
MCMULLEN	0	.	789	-27.9	247	260	-16.1	.
MADISON	3660	27.0	6989	45.2	828	1133	-5.2	.

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POPULATION CHANGE BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE AND METROPOLITAN STATUS, 1970-1980.

COUNTY	URBAN 1980	URBAN % CHANGE 1970-80	RURAL 1980	RURAL % CHANGE 1970-80	FARM 1980 (NEW)	FARM 1980 (OLD)	FARM % CHANGE 1970-80	SMSA
MARION	2643	-7.8	7717	36.6	204	456	106.3	.
MARTIN	0	.	4684	-1.9	1026	1142	-22.1	.
MASON	0	.	3683	9.7	723	804	-18.1	.
MATAGORDA	22504	46.4	15324	22.2	934	1280	10.2	.
MAVERICK	21407	39.3	9991	266.1	322	587	106.7	.
MEDINA	9813	11.5	13351	16.6	1930	2601	12.9	.
MENARD	0	.	2346	-11.3	319	373	-36.6	.
MIDLAND	72167	19.5	10469	106.8	594	765	63.5	5040
MILAM	11332	11.1	11400	16.0	2194	2825	-12.0	.
MILLS	0	.	4477	6.3	1037	1217	-16.2	.
MITCHELL	5405	3.4	3683	-4.2	924	997	-31.1	.
MONTAGUE	8602	6.8	8808	21.2	1381	1724	-5.2	.
MONTGOMERY	29167	143.7	99320	164.8	1268	2067	38.4	3360
MOORE	12194	24.8	4381	2.1	549	589	-42.0	.
MORRIS	3030	15.2	11599	19.8	530	941	82.4	.
MOTLEY	0	.	1950	-10.5	481	521	12.3	.
NACOGDOCHES	27149	20.4	19637	42.1	2227	2847	19.9	.
NAVARRO	21712	8.7	13611	21.8	1465	1850	-2.5	.
NEWTON	0	.	13254	13.7	230	705	36.4	.
NOLAN	12242	1.8	5117	21.8	741	782	0.6	.
NUECES	252102	12.9	16113	12.9	1302	1505	-42.6	1880
OCHILTREE	7991	2.3	1597	-15.7	666	674	-21.5	.
OLDHAM	0	.	2283	1.1	259	259	-12.5	.
ORANGE	51077	8.3	32761	36.4	438	927	198.1	840
PALO PINTO	14348	-24.0	9714	-3.6	710	882	24.1	.
PANOLA	6447	19.6	14277	35.9	980	1408	-2.4	.
PARKER	13065	-16.6	31544	73.2	3112	4719	30.2	1920
PARMER	3809	22.4	7229	-2.3	2218	2298	-32.6	.
PECOS	8688	4.9	5930	8.5	170	176	-67.4	.
POLK	4928	25.6	19479	85.0	432	730	18.5	.
POTTER	93019	7.6	5618	39.3	406	585	77.3	320
PRESIDIO	0	-100.0	5188	136.4	150	231	35.9	.
RAINS	0	.	4839	29.0	544	848	-16.9	.
RANDALL	66935	37.0	8127	61.9	970	1223	1.0	320
REAGAN	3404	.	731	-77.4	333	333	144.9	.
REAL	0	.	2469	22.7	339	390	0.8	.
RED RIVER	4917	47.0	11184	2.1	1299	1885	-14.2	.
REEVES	12855	1.4	2946	-23.4	81	95	-52.0	.
REFUGIO	3898	-10.2	5391	4.6	354	373	9.1	.
ROBERTS	0	.	1187	22.8	262	272	-11.4	.
ROBERTSON	5418	8.8	9235	-1.8	1312	1744	-4.2	.
ROCKWALL	7113	127.9	7415	88.9	380	565	118.1	1920
RUNNELS	7268	2.2	4604	-7.9	1745	1864	-19.3	.
RUSK	14016	13.0	27366	26.1	1601	2429	7.9	.
SABINE	0	.	8702	21.1	445	479	-22.0	.
SAN AUGUSTI	2930	15.4	5855	10.1	469	760	18.8	.
SAN JACINTO	0	.	11434	70.6	357	715	26.8	.
SAN PATRICI	41996	38.4	16017	-5.5	1033	1196	-38.3	1880
SAN SABA	2847	11.4	3357	12.5	1118	1415	-0.4	.
SCHLEICHER	0	.	2820	23.8	441	451	-4.9	.
SCURRY	12705	13.7	5487	19.6	1284	1406	-12.1	.
SHACKELFORD	0	.	3915	17.8	239	290	-60.5	.
SHELBY	5827	16.8	17257	17.5	1947	2702	-2.3	.

APPENDIX B

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COUNTY	URBAN 1980	URBAN % CHANGE 1970-80	RURAL 1980	RURAL % CHANGE 1970-80	FARM 1980 (NEW)	FARM 1980 (OLD)	FARM % CHANGE 1970-80	SMSA
SHERMAN	0	.	3174	-13.2	559	559	-32.3	.
SMITH	72927	22.0	55439	48.6	1920	3308	18.7	8640
SOMERVELL	0	.	4154	48.7	429	568	19.8	.
STARR	12314	116.9	14952	24.3	464	708	-41.2	.
STEPHENS	6921	16.4	3005	21.7	354	487	-6.9	.
STERLING	0	.	1206	14.2	224	228	-14.0	.
STONEWALL	0	.	2406	0.4	500	518	-40.7	.
SUTTON	3856	.	1274	-59.9	252	252	117.2	.
SWISHER	5033	-4.9	4690	-7.7	1456	1526	-37.8	.
TARRANT	833800	20.3	27080	16.8	1014	1335	-24.7	1920
TAYLOR	99260	10.1	11672	52.1	1365	2025	31.3	40
TERRELL	0	.	1595	-17.8	83	83	-23.1	.
TERRY	10387	7.7	4194	-6.2	1402	1592	-37.4	.
THROCKMORTO	0	.	2053	-6.9	429	465	-17.1	.
TITUS	11003	23.9	10439	33.4	1318	1729	-2.1	.
TOM GREEN	73994	15.8	10790	50.6	1415	1699	3.2	7200
TRAVIS	370046	39.9	49527	59.7	1568	2455	19.6	640
TRINITY	2620	4.3	6830	33.5	477	774	-0.6	.
TYLER	2821	6.0	13402	37.4	461	947	48.9	.
UPSHUR	7404	35.4	21191	36.7	1502	2270	62.6	.
UPTON	0	-100.0	4619	125.3	109	109	-28.3	.
UVALDE	14178	31.7	8263	25.5	745	997	0.5	.
VAL VERDE	33028	33.2	2882	7.4	257	273	15.2	.
VAN ZANDT	8185	210.5	23241	19.1	2548	3736	6.4	.
VICTORIA	50725	22.7	18082	45.6	1701	2389	46.1	8750
WALKER	23936	35.9	17853	77.3	490	807	60.4	.
WALLER	8117	107.3	11681	12.7	994	1450	31.2	3360
WARD	8393	0.7	5583	19.1	46	103	128.9	.
WASHINGTON	10966	22.9	11032	11.2	2091	3299	-7.3	.
WEBB	94961	35.3	4297	61.4	200	223	-31.4	4080
WHARTON	19495	18.6	20747	2.3	2383	3321	-15.0	.
WHEELER	2834	7.2	4303	13.5	835	943	15.1	.
WICHITA	114808	-1.4	6274	16.7	929	1283	13.0	9080
WILBARGER	12695	10.8	3236	-17.0	1163	1191	-45.9	.
WILLACY	9493	18.9	8002	5.5	752	911	-39.6	.
WILLIAMSON	44887	138.5	31634	71.2	3100	3962	-35.8	640
WILSON	4381	18.2	12375	32.6	2341	3048	-7.8	.
WINKLER	8019	1.7	1925	9.6	39	41	-43.1	.
WISE	7841	14.4	18734	46.0	2791	3479	14.9	1920
WOOD	6942	13.2	17755	42.6	1363	1904	-11.2	.
YOAKUM	4704	13.8	3595	12.0	532	532	-22.4	.
YOUNG	13230	19.2	5853	36.1	830	1117	34.1	.
ZAPATA	3831	.	2797	-35.7	81	81	-34.1	.
ZAVALA	8334	2.8	3332	2.0	350	365	-43.1	.

Appendix C

APPENDIX C

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	1980 POPULATION	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	0-4 (%)	5-18 (%)	19-24 (%)	25-34 (%)	35-59 (%)	60-64 (%)	65+ (%)	MEDIAN AGE
TEXAS	14229191	50.8	49.2	8.2	24.0	12.0	17.1	25.4	3.7	9.6	28.2
ANDERSON	38381	46.6	53.4	7.2	20.4	13.0	16.3	23.0	4.9	15.2	29.8
ANDREWS	13323	50.0	50.0	10.1	25.6	11.4	14.9	26.8	3.6	7.5	26.7
ANGELINA	64172	51.2	48.8	8.6	24.8	10.4	15.4	24.9	4.3	11.6	28.9
ARANSAS	14260	50.9	49.1	7.4	22.6	8.2	12.1	27.9	6.8	15.1	34.8
ARCHER	7266	49.9	50.1	7.5	23.7	8.8	13.7	27.5	4.9	13.9	32.3
ARMSTRONG	1994	51.1	48.9	6.8	20.2	6.6	11.9	29.1	6.5	18.9	39.0
ATASCOSA	25055	49.9	50.1	8.9	27.4	9.0	13.5	24.9	4.3	12.0	28.4
AUSTIN	17726	51.1	48.9	7.3	22.4	7.9	13.2	25.3	5.2	18.8	34.4
BAILEY	8168	50.7	49.3	9.3	27.1	9.3	12.3	25.8	4.3	11.9	28.2
BANDERA	7084	51.1	48.9	5.6	20.4	6.3	11.2	31.1	6.8	18.5	41.1
BASTROP	24726	50.1	49.9	7.8	22.9	9.1	14.0	25.1	5.0	16.2	32.2
BAYLOR	4919	52.8	47.2	6.1	19.2	6.5	11.4	26.9	6.4	23.5	42.2
BEE	26030	50.2	49.8	10.0	24.8	13.3	15.7	22.8	3.4	10.1	26.1
BELL	157889	47.7	52.3	9.8	21.8	18.7	17.3	21.4	3.1	7.9	24.9
BEXAR	988800	51.5	48.5	8.5	25.7	12.1	16.6	24.8	3.6	8.7	27.1
BLANCO	4681	51.2	48.8	5.7	21.0	7.1	11.6	27.1	7.3	20.2	39.4
BORDEN	859	50.4	49.6	8.3	24.6	8.7	12.2	31.2	4.3	10.7	32.0
BOSQUE	13401	52.7	47.3	5.5	18.0	6.5	10.8	25.1	7.7	26.5	44.9
BOWIE	75301	52.1	47.9	7.9	23.5	9.1	15.1	26.3	4.8	13.3	31.3
BRAZORIA	169587	47.1	52.9	8.8	24.2	12.5	18.8	26.6	3.0	6.1	27.2
BRAZOS	93588	47.1	52.9	6.8	19.4	31.8	15.8	17.0	2.5	6.8	22.9
BREWSTER	7573	50.2	49.8	6.8	22.3	17.5	14.7	22.7	4.5	11.4	27.1
BRISCOE	2579	51.2	48.8	8.0	23.4	7.8	13.1	24.6	6.2	16.9	33.0
BROOKS	8428	51.6	48.4	8.6	27.3	9.5	12.4	25.3	4.6	12.2	28.4
BROWN	33057	52.0	48.0	7.3	22.1	10.5	13.6	24.2	5.0	17.3	32.3
BURLESON	12313	51.4	48.6	7.4	22.3	8.9	12.0	24.7	6.0	18.7	34.5
BURNET	17803	51.6	48.4	5.8	20.4	6.4	11.3	25.7	7.7	22.7	41.5
CALDWELL	23637	48.6	51.4	7.2	27.5	12.4	13.0	21.2	4.3	14.4	27.2
CALHOUN	19574	50.1	49.9	8.6	26.4	10.4	14.4	28.3	3.9	8.0	28.0
CALLAHAN	10992	51.9	48.1	6.7	21.5	7.5	12.3	27.4	5.3	19.3	36.8
CAMERON	209727	52.0	48.0	10.4	29.8	9.7	14.5	22.5	3.5	9.6	25.0
CAMP	9275	52.3	47.7	8.2	22.2	8.7	13.8	24.9	5.9	16.3	32.7
CARSON	6672	50.2	49.8	7.8	23.7	8.2	13.5	28.4	5.1	13.4	32.5
CASS	29430	52.0	48.0	7.9	23.8	8.5	13.1	25.5	5.2	15.9	32.5
CASTRO	10556	49.7	50.3	10.9	30.9	8.6	14.4	24.2	3.2	7.7	24.7
CHAMBERS	18538	49.7	50.3	9.3	25.6	10.2	17.2	26.1	3.7	7.9	27.8
CHEROKEE	38127	51.3	48.7	7.1	22.0	9.3	13.0	25.4	5.5	17.6	33.9
CHILDRESS	6950	52.8	47.2	7.3	19.7	7.8	11.6	25.7	5.6	22.3	38.7
CLAY	9582	51.0	49.0	6.5	21.4	8.3	12.3	28.4	5.3	17.9	36.3
COCHRAN	4825	49.1	50.9	9.6	29.4	9.2	12.2	25.0	4.0	10.7	26.5
COKE	3196	52.1	47.9	6.0	18.8	6.9	9.6	27.9	6.8	23.9	44.3
COLEMAN	10439	52.9	47.1	6.8	19.1	7.2	10.4	24.4	6.5	25.6	42.4
COLLIN	144576	50.5	49.5	8.7	28.1	7.9	18.9	27.4	2.4	6.6	28.2
COLLINGSWOR	4648	52.2	47.8	7.1	23.1	7.6	11.9	23.6	5.4	21.4	35.4
COLORADO	18823	50.9	49.1	7.4	21.3	9.1	12.8	26.3	5.5	17.5	34.4
COMAL	36446	51.4	48.6	6.6	22.5	8.2	13.8	28.4	5.6	14.8	34.2
COMANCHE	12617	52.1	47.9	6.1	20.1	6.7	11.3	25.8	6.3	23.8	40.7
CONCHO	2915	51.8	48.2	7.4	21.8	6.4	12.1	23.7	6.7	21.8	37.5
COOKE	27656	50.3	49.7	7.7	22.9	10.5	14.3	25.0	5.1	14.5	30.8
CORYELL	56767	40.9	59.1	8.6	22.7	27.0	17.2	17.3	1.8	5.5	22.6
COTTLE	2947	52.1	47.9	7.4	20.4	7.6	11.2	25.4	5.4	22.6	38.5
CRANE	4600	50.8	49.2	10.0	26.1	10.9	14.5	25.6	4.9	8.0	27.0

APPENDIX C

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	1980 POPULATION	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	0-4 (%)	5-18 (%)	19-24 (%)	25-34 (%)	35-59 (%)	60-64 (%)	65+ (%)	MEDIAN AGE
CROCKETT	4608	50.3	49.7	9.7	26.4	9.9	15.2	25.5	4.0	9.3	27.3
CROSBY	8859	51.6	48.4	9.4	27.3	9.1	10.7	25.1	4.3	14.1	28.7
CULBERSON	3315	49.4	50.6	10.0	30.8	10.4	14.0	24.5	3.1	7.1	24.3
DALLAM	6531	50.5	49.5	9.8	25.4	9.0	14.3	24.9	4.0	12.5	29.0
DALLAS	1556390	51.5	48.5	7.7	23.0	12.2	19.3	26.6	3.4	7.8	28.4
DAWSON	16184	51.4	48.6	9.5	25.7	9.0	13.5	24.8	4.5	13.1	29.1
DEAF SMITH	21165	50.6	49.4	11.2	29.0	9.4	14.8	24.0	3.2	8.5	25.3
DELTA	4839	53.2	46.8	5.0	21.2	6.3	9.8	24.0	7.2	26.4	42.7
DENTON	143126	50.8	49.2	8.0	23.2	14.4	21.3	24.1	2.6	6.4	27.0
DE WITT	18903	52.5	47.5	7.0	21.5	8.0	12.1	24.3	6.1	21.1	36.8
DICKENS	3539	51.8	48.2	7.6	21.5	7.2	10.4	24.9	5.8	22.5	38.4
DIMMIT	11367	50.8	49.2	10.7	30.1	9.7	14.3	22.1	3.2	10.0	24.7
DONLEY	4075	52.3	47.7	6.0	19.5	9.3	10.5	26.1	6.7	21.8	39.7
DUVAL	12517	51.0	49.0	9.2	27.5	9.3	12.2	23.5	4.4	13.9	28.2
EASTLAND	19480	51.8	48.2	6.3	18.5	10.3	11.3	24.4	6.1	23.2	39.2
ECTOR	115374	50.1	49.9	9.3	23.7	12.9	17.6	26.1	3.5	7.0	27.1
EDWARDS	2033	51.5	48.5	8.7	29.1	5.7	12.2	26.0	3.5	14.8	29.7
ELLIS	59743	51.1	48.9	7.9	25.3	9.4	14.3	26.0	4.1	13.0	30.2
EL PASO	479899	51.0	49.0	9.4	28.1	12.6	16.0	24.3	3.1	6.6	25.0
ERATH	22560	51.7	48.3	6.5	18.9	14.5	13.0	22.5	5.0	19.8	32.6
FALLS	17946	52.4	47.6	6.6	21.1	8.0	11.1	24.1	6.1	23.0	38.9
FANNIN	24285	51.8	48.2	6.0	20.5	7.4	11.2	26.1	6.4	22.3	39.8
FAYETTE	18832	51.0	49.0	6.3	18.2	8.0	11.7	24.9	7.2	23.7	41.7
FISHER	5891	51.5	48.5	6.9	22.3	6.5	11.1	26.3	6.0	21.0	38.2
FLOYD	9834	50.9	49.1	8.8	26.7	8.3	11.6	25.2	4.9	14.5	29.9
FOARD	2158	52.5	47.5	6.5	19.9	6.1	11.1	24.5	6.5	25.3	42.1
FORT BEND	130846	48.9	51.1	9.9	26.5	9.3	22.5	24.6	2.3	5.0	27.0
FRANKLIN	6893	51.7	48.3	7.3	20.5	7.5	12.8	26.4	5.9	19.5	36.8
FREESTONE	14830	52.4	47.6	7.8	21.8	8.3	12.6	23.2	5.6	20.7	34.6
FRIO	13785	51.2	48.8	11.0	29.7	9.6	13.4	22.1	3.6	10.5	24.8
GAINES	13150	50.4	49.6	10.1	28.2	10.1	13.9	25.1	3.6	9.1	26.0
GALVESTON	195940	50.8	49.2	8.1	23.5	10.9	16.6	27.8	4.2	9.1	29.3
GARZA	5336	51.1	48.9	9.3	24.7	9.0	13.0	25.0	5.1	13.8	29.9
GILLESPIE	13532	52.1	47.9	5.9	19.8	6.9	11.2	26.9	6.7	22.7	41.3
GLASSCOCK	1304	46.7	53.3	11.7	28.4	9.4	14.7	24.8	3.4	7.7	25.3
GOLIAD	5193	51.4	48.6	7.0	25.3	8.3	12.7	25.9	5.5	15.4	32.2
GONZALES	16883	51.5	48.5	8.0	23.6	8.6	12.1	24.5	5.2	18.1	33.1
GRAY	26386	51.5	48.5	8.1	20.7	9.7	13.8	27.6	5.0	15.0	33.1
GRAYSON	89796	52.2	47.8	6.8	21.4	10.3	14.5	26.4	5.1	15.6	32.9
GREGG	99487	51.2	48.8	8.2	22.7	11.8	16.2	25.7	4.0	11.4	29.1
GRIMES	13580	51.6	48.4	8.0	23.0	9.1	13.2	23.5	5.3	18.0	32.2
GUADALUPE	46708	51.1	48.9	7.5	24.6	10.7	14.3	27.0	4.4	11.5	30.0
HALE	37592	51.4	48.6	9.4	26.2	10.4	13.9	24.3	4.1	11.6	27.6
HALL	5594	52.5	47.5	7.5	21.1	7.0	11.7	25.2	5.6	21.9	37.7
HAMILTON	8297	52.1	47.9	5.4	17.8	6.3	10.1	24.8	7.3	28.2	46.5
HANSFORD	6209	50.5	49.5	9.3	23.5	9.3	15.3	28.7	4.1	9.8	29.9
HARDEMAN	6368	53.3	46.7	7.2	21.2	7.1	10.9	25.4	6.3	21.9	38.7
HARDIN	40721	50.8	49.2	8.3	25.8	9.2	15.0	27.3	4.1	10.3	29.5
HARRIS	2409547	50.1	49.9	8.4	23.4	12.5	20.7	25.9	2.9	6.1	27.5
HARRISON	52265	52.1	47.9	8.0	24.3	10.2	13.9	25.3	4.6	13.8	30.3
HARTLEY	3987	50.8	49.2	8.0	25.4	5.9	14.0	28.6	4.7	13.4	32.8
HASKELL	7725	51.6	48.4	7.0	20.7	7.0	10.4	25.5	6.6	22.7	40.7
HAYS	40594	51.3	48.7	6.0	22.8	27.2	13.8	19.2	2.9	8.1	22.9
HEMPHILL	5304	48.8	51.2	11.4	23.1	12.5	16.6	23.3	3.7	9.3	26.5

APPENDIX C

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	1980 POPULATION	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	0-4 (%)	5-18 (%)	19-24 (%)	25-34 (%)	35-59 (%)	60-64 (%)	65+ (%)	MEDIAN AGE
HENDERSON	42606	51.5	48.5	6.5	21.1	8.3	11.5	28.6	6.9	17.1	37.6
HIDALGO	283229	52.0	48.0	10.5	30.7	10.1	14.5	21.6	3.3	9.2	24.1
HILL	25024	52.8	47.2	6.3	20.6	7.9	11.3	25.3	6.5	22.0	39.1
HOCKLEY	23230	49.8	50.2	10.3	25.7	12.8	14.1	23.4	3.8	9.8	25.8
HOOD	17714	50.3	49.7	6.7	20.0	8.9	14.0	29.2	6.8	14.4	35.3
HOPKINS	25247	51.7	48.3	7.4	21.7	9.0	14.2	24.6	5.4	17.7	33.3
HOUSTON	22299	45.2	54.8	6.1	19.5	9.0	18.1	24.3	5.2	17.8	33.3
HOWARD	33142	50.6	49.4	7.7	22.6	10.0	13.9	28.4	4.9	12.3	31.7
HUDSPETH	2728	48.1	51.9	10.7	29.1	9.4	13.7	26.0	2.8	8.2	25.5
HUNT	55248	51.6	48.4	6.7	22.2	11.9	12.9	26.8	4.9	14.6	32.0
HUTCHINSON	26304	50.2	49.8	8.8	20.7	9.8	14.4	28.2	5.7	12.4	32.0
IRION	1386	49.9	50.1	7.1	25.3	8.1	13.3	25.1	5.6	15.7	32.0
JACK	7408	51.4	48.6	7.5	20.2	8.9	13.2	25.5	5.6	19.1	35.2
JACKSON	13352	51.0	49.0	8.2	23.7	9.7	13.4	26.1	5.1	13.8	30.9
JASPER	30781	51.5	48.5	7.8	25.4	8.6	13.2	26.3	4.9	13.8	31.3
JEFF DAVIS	1647	50.6	49.4	8.0	22.5	7.7	14.2	27.6	5.3	14.6	33.0
JEFFERSON	250938	51.5	48.5	7.8	22.5	11.7	15.6	26.7	4.5	11.2	29.7
JIM HOGG	5168	51.3	48.7	9.8	27.0	9.4	13.2	23.6	4.0	12.9	28.0
JIM WELLS	36498	50.7	49.3	9.4	27.6	10.2	14.5	24.5	3.7	10.1	26.8
JOHNSON	67649	51.2	48.8	7.5	24.9	9.5	14.9	27.5	3.9	11.7	30.5
JONES	17268	52.1	47.9	7.1	22.9	7.3	11.9	26.2	5.7	18.9	35.8
KARNES	13593	51.5	48.5	8.6	25.0	9.4	12.5	24.0	5.1	15.4	30.0
KAUFMAN	39015	51.6	48.4	7.1	24.2	8.8	13.8	27.4	4.6	14.1	32.1
KENDALL	10635	51.9	48.1	6.1	23.7	6.8	12.0	29.9	5.6	16.0	36.1
KENEDY	543	49.9	50.1	8.1	25.2	12.3	9.8	28.5	3.1	12.9	30.1
KENT	1145	49.2	50.8	5.8	21.0	8.0	10.1	28.0	7.3	19.7	40.7
KERR	28780	52.9	47.1	5.9	18.4	7.8	11.2	25.9	7.0	23.8	42.3
KIMBLE	4063	50.8	49.2	6.1	22.5	6.6	11.1	28.2	5.7	19.7	38.4
KING	425	48.0	52.0	8.7	24.2	11.5	16.7	25.4	4.9	8.5	28.2
KINNEY	2279	50.0	50.0	7.2	26.4	7.5	12.0	26.7	6.0	14.4	32.4
KLEBERG	33358	49.2	50.8	9.0	25.2	17.6	16.9	21.0	2.9	7.5	24.4
KNOX	5329	51.9	48.1	6.7	21.9	7.3	10.3	24.8	6.7	22.3	39.4
LAMAR	42156	52.4	47.6	6.8	23.5	9.2	12.9	25.5	5.3	16.9	33.2
LAMB	18669	51.2	48.8	9.2	25.5	8.4	12.5	24.4	5.2	14.7	29.8
LAMPASAS	12005	51.7	48.3	7.3	23.7	7.6	13.2	26.9	4.8	16.4	33.6
LA SALLE	5514	51.4	48.6	9.4	28.9	8.9	12.9	23.7	4.2	11.8	27.2
LAVACA	19004	52.0	48.0	6.8	20.6	7.8	11.7	24.0	6.6	22.5	38.5
LEE	10952	48.4	51.6	7.4	24.1	9.1	12.3	24.4	5.1	17.6	32.3
LEON	9594	52.5	47.5	6.3	20.2	6.9	10.6	25.1	7.1	23.7	41.7
LIBERTY	47088	50.6	49.4	8.2	25.0	9.4	15.2	26.8	4.5	10.9	29.8
LIMESTONE	20224	54.3	45.7	6.9	19.8	9.0	12.6	24.1	6.0	21.6	36.8
LIPSCOMB	3766	50.4	49.6	9.5	23.1	7.9	14.9	26.6	5.0	13.1	31.0
LIVE OAK	9606	50.1	49.9	8.8	23.1	9.4	13.7	26.5	5.0	13.4	30.9
LLANO	10144	52.1	47.9	4.2	13.4	4.7	8.7	27.0	10.7	31.3	55.4
LOVING	91	41.8	58.2	0.0	16.5	7.7	7.7	40.7	9.9	17.6	45.3
LUBBOCK	211651	50.5	49.5	8.4	22.9	17.8	17.1	22.8	3.2	7.9	25.5
LYNN	8605	51.4	48.6	8.6	28.3	8.4	11.5	25.4	4.4	13.4	28.9
MCCULLOCH	8735	52.8	47.2	6.5	21.1	6.8	11.1	24.2	5.5	24.7	39.9
MCLENNAN	170755	51.8	48.2	7.4	21.6	14.4	14.2	24.6	4.6	13.2	29.3
MCMULLEN	789	48.5	51.5	7.0	19.4	8.5	12.8	30.4	5.8	16.1	36.9
MADISON	10649	41.4	58.6	5.8	22.4	22.3	10.0	18.9	4.6	15.9	24.6
MARION	10360	51.2	48.8	7.5	22.5	8.4	11.6	25.8	6.4	17.9	35.0
MARTIN	4684	50.9	49.1	8.2	27.3	7.9	12.9	27.0	4.4	12.4	29.9
MASON	3683	52.6	47.4	6.3	19.1	6.4	11.8	26.4	6.1	23.9	41.8

APPENDIX C

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	1980 POPULATION	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	0-4 (%)	5-18 (%)	19-24 (%)	25-34 (%)	35-59 (%)	60-64 (%)	65+ (%)	MEDIAN AGE
MATAGORDA	37828	49.7	50.3	9.5	23.8	11.6	16.2	24.6	4.0	10.4	27.7
MAVERICK	31398	52.1	47.9	10.6	33.4	10.2	13.8	22.5	2.8	6.8	22.3
MEDINA	23164	50.7	49.3	8.0	26.3	8.2	13.3	26.3	4.5	13.4	30.7
MENARD	2346	52.6	47.4	5.9	22.1	5.6	11.7	25.7	6.0	23.0	40.0
MIDLAND	82636	50.9	49.1	8.8	23.1	11.4	17.7	28.0	3.7	7.4	28.4
MILAM	22732	51.9	48.1	7.8	23.1	8.2	12.4	24.9	5.3	18.3	33.7
MILLS	4477	51.9	48.1	6.0	17.5	6.4	10.1	25.2	7.2	27.6	46.2
MITCHELL	9088	52.1	47.9	7.8	23.5	7.8	11.9	23.9	5.8	19.3	34.1
MONTAGUE	17410	52.4	47.6	6.6	19.7	7.9	11.3	26.2	6.3	21.9	39.3
MONTGOMERY	128487	50.0	50.0	8.1	27.8	8.4	16.6	28.9	3.2	7.0	28.7
MOORE	16575	50.1	49.9	10.3	25.7	10.1	15.5	26.8	4.1	7.6	27.3
MORRIS	14629	51.8	48.2	8.5	22.5	9.9	14.6	25.9	4.7	13.8	30.8
MOTLEY	1950	51.8	48.2	6.8	19.1	6.2	12.2	25.6	6.1	24.1	42.4
NACOGDOCHES	46786	51.9	48.1	6.9	20.2	21.4	14.9	20.7	3.9	12.0	26.0
NAVARRO	35323	52.6	47.4	6.9	22.1	8.6	12.9	24.7	5.3	19.6	34.6
NEWTON	13254	51.5	48.5	8.1	27.1	8.1	13.0	25.7	4.5	13.4	30.0
NOLAN	17359	52.4	47.6	8.0	22.9	8.5	14.0	25.7	4.7	16.2	32.4
NUECES	268215	51.0	49.0	9.2	25.7	11.5	16.8	24.9	3.6	8.3	27.0
OCHILTREE	9588	48.4	51.6	9.7	22.9	11.6	16.5	26.5	3.7	9.1	28.2
OLDHAM	2283	42.3	57.7	6.6	37.2	6.9	13.3	23.7	3.9	8.5	24.5
ORANGE	83838	50.6	49.4	8.6	25.9	10.3	15.8	28.1	3.7	7.5	28.1
PALO PINTO	24062	51.8	48.2	6.8	22.6	9.1	13.3	26.8	5.6	15.9	33.7
PANOLA	20724	52.4	47.6	8.0	22.2	9.4	13.4	25.7	5.3	15.9	32.5
PARKER	44609	50.7	49.3	6.9	24.1	9.0	14.0	29.6	4.6	11.9	32.2
PARMER	11038	50.4	49.6	10.2	27.8	9.1	14.3	24.9	4.0	9.6	26.8
PECOS	14618	49.7	50.3	10.1	28.7	10.6	14.7	25.4	3.4	7.2	25.4
POLK	24407	51.1	48.9	7.8	22.2	7.9	11.9	26.4	6.6	17.2	35.2
POTTER	98637	51.9	48.1	8.9	21.7	12.5	16.0	24.6	4.4	11.8	28.8
PRESIDIO	5188	51.9	48.1	7.6	29.6	7.4	11.3	25.3	4.3	14.5	29.7
RAINS	4839	50.5	49.5	6.7	20.0	7.5	11.5	28.2	7.3	18.8	39.0
RANDALL	75062	51.3	48.7	7.9	22.8	12.9	17.8	28.0	3.5	7.0	28.4
REAGAN	4135	48.1	51.9	12.6	26.2	11.6	17.3	23.3	3.2	5.7	24.8
REAL	2469	51.6	48.4	5.6	26.7	6.6	10.4	27.4	6.9	16.3	35.5
RED RIVER	16101	52.6	47.4	6.9	22.6	7.5	12.0	24.6	5.8	20.6	36.1
REEVES	15801	50.6	49.4	10.4	29.2	10.3	14.3	24.0	3.7	8.1	25.0
REFUGIO	9289	50.1	49.9	8.0	25.2	9.5	12.4	26.3	5.2	13.4	30.8
ROBERTS	1187	50.8	49.2	8.2	26.2	6.7	14.9	27.1	4.2	12.7	31.3
ROBERTSON	14653	52.8	47.2	7.6	23.7	7.7	11.0	23.1	6.1	20.9	35.1
ROCKWALL	14528	50.4	49.6	7.4	26.2	7.3	16.2	30.9	3.6	8.6	31.1
RUNNELS	11872	52.1	47.9	7.2	22.3	7.7	11.1	24.7	6.2	20.8	36.8
RUSK	41382	51.8	48.2	7.7	22.0	8.8	13.8	24.7	5.2	17.8	33.2
SABINE	8702	50.9	49.1	6.7	21.2	7.9	10.0	27.4	7.0	19.8	39.4
SAN AUGUSTI	8785	52.8	47.2	6.3	23.6	7.7	10.5	26.2	6.3	19.4	36.9
SAN JACINTO	11434	50.4	49.6	7.4	24.9	7.6	12.4	27.4	5.8	14.6	33.2
SAN PATRICI	58013	50.9	49.1	9.5	28.7	9.7	15.2	25.0	3.3	8.6	26.4
SAN SABA	6204	51.4	48.6	6.3	21.7	5.8	11.5	24.5	6.6	23.5	40.1
SCHLEICHER	2820	51.1	48.9	9.1	23.7	9.8	14.4	25.0	4.5	13.5	29.9
SCURRY	18192	51.1	48.9	8.8	23.4	10.9	14.1	26.2	4.5	12.2	29.4
SHACKELFORD	3915	51.1	48.9	8.1	20.8	9.2	13.2	24.0	4.9	19.8	34.0
SHELBY	23084	52.0	48.0	6.8	23.0	8.3	12.1	25.4	5.8	18.5	34.8
SHERMAN	3174	50.4	49.6	7.7	24.8	7.9	14.0	29.0	4.5	12.2	31.7
SMITH	128366	52.0	48.0	7.7	23.1	10.8	15.6	25.8	4.5	12.5	30.0
SOMERVELL	4154	49.6	50.4	9.0	21.7	10.5	16.4	24.1	3.9	14.3	30.0
STARR	27266	51.4	48.6	10.3	33.6	9.6	12.3	22.3	3.0	8.9	22.8

APPENDIX C

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	1980 POPULATION	FEMALE (%)	MALE (%)	0-4 (%)	5-18 (%)	19-24 (%)	25-34 (%)	35-59 (%)	60-64 (%)	65+ (%)	MEDIAN AGE
STEPHENS	9926	52.4	47.6	7.7	21.0	8.8	13.3	26.5	5.5	17.1	34.3
STERLING	1206	51.3	48.7	9.1	24.0	9.0	14.2	24.1	5.0	14.6	29.9
STONEWALL	2406	52.7	47.3	7.2	19.1	7.7	10.8	27.4	5.8	22.1	40.5
SUTTON	5130	50.1	49.9	10.1	25.7	10.1	17.8	25.5	3.2	7.6	27.1
SWISHER	9723	51.3	48.7	8.7	26.6	8.5	11.9	26.7	4.7	12.9	29.9
TARRANT	860880	51.0	49.0	7.6	23.0	12.2	18.0	27.1	3.7	8.5	28.8
TAYLOR	110932	51.3	48.7	8.2	22.0	15.6	15.7	24.0	3.8	10.7	27.4
TERRELL	1595	48.2	51.8	8.9	24.0	7.3	14.8	27.3	4.6	13.0	31.8
TERRY	14581	51.2	48.8	9.8	26.6	9.7	13.1	25.2	3.9	11.7	27.8
THROCKMORTO	2053	52.1	47.9	6.0	18.9	6.3	10.3	27.3	6.3	24.9	42.4
TITUS	21442	51.8	48.2	8.5	22.6	9.6	14.0	24.3	5.1	15.9	31.5
TOM GREEN	84784	51.9	48.1	7.6	22.0	13.8	15.5	24.7	4.2	12.1	28.9
TRAVIS	419573	50.3	49.7	7.2	20.5	18.1	21.6	22.3	3.0	7.3	26.7
TRINITY	9450	51.7	48.3	6.4	21.7	7.0	10.8	26.5	6.6	21.0	39.1
TYLER	16223	51.2	48.8	7.3	23.2	7.5	11.0	26.6	6.8	17.5	35.9
UPSHUR	28595	51.5	48.5	8.1	23.4	8.9	13.8	26.0	4.8	14.9	31.9
UPTON	4619	50.0	50.0	10.6	25.9	11.0	14.5	24.7	3.8	9.5	26.5
UVALDE	22441	51.6	48.4	8.9	27.7	10.1	13.4	24.3	3.8	11.8	27.4
VAL VERDE	35910	50.4	49.5	10.0	29.3	11.5	15.7	22.8	3.2	7.4	24.6
VAN ZANDT	31426	51.5	48.5	6.5	22.1	7.2	11.8	28.3	6.2	18.0	37.1
VICTORIA	68807	50.8	49.2	9.2	25.2	11.4	16.9	25.4	3.5	8.5	27.3
WALKER	41789	42.0	58.0	5.4	15.6	22.6	20.7	24.2	3.1	8.4	27.9
WALLER	19798	50.0	50.0	6.7	23.5	19.4	12.9	22.6	3.8	11.2	25.3
WARD	13976	49.4	50.6	9.4	26.3	10.2	15.1	26.1	3.6	9.3	27.5
WASHINGTON	21998	51.3	48.7	6.7	21.2	11.2	12.7	24.4	5.3	18.5	33.5
WEBB	99258	52.2	47.8	10.5	31.2	10.9	14.4	21.9	2.8	8.4	23.6
WHARTON	40242	51.2	48.8	8.5	24.2	10.4	14.2	24.7	4.5	13.5	29.5
WHEELER	7137	51.5	48.5	8.2	21.3	8.4	12.2	24.8	5.5	19.5	34.9
WICHITA	121082	50.6	49.4	7.7	21.7	13.8	15.9	25.7	3.9	11.3	28.9
WILBARGER	15931	51.9	48.1	7.2	20.9	8.9	12.9	24.6	5.6	19.9	35.1
WILLACY	17495	51.9	48.1	10.3	30.3	9.8	13.3	22.6	3.5	10.1	24.7
WILLIAMSON	76521	50.5	49.5	8.5	26.3	8.6	18.0	25.3	3.4	10.0	28.9
WILSON	16756	50.0	50.0	7.8	26.3	8.8	13.6	25.7	4.6	13.2	30.2
WINKLER	9944	49.7	50.3	10.2	24.7	10.6	14.1	25.9	4.3	10.2	27.9
WISE	26575	50.6	49.4	7.0	24.2	8.6	13.7	27.8	4.8	13.9	32.5
WOOD	24697	52.0	48.0	6.5	20 5	8.9	11.5	25.8	6.6	20.2	37.5
YOAKUM	8299	49.1	50.9	11.0	25.7	10.6	15.7	25.6	3.6	7.7	26.5
YOUNG	19083	51.9	48.1	7.4	20.5	8.9	13.5	25.9	5.2	18.6	34.8
ZAPATA	6628	50.1	49.9	10.0	26.0	8.4	11.3	22.6	5.9	15.8	29.6
ZAVALA	11666	51.1	48.9	10.5	32.0	9.4	13.6	21.4	3.4	9.7	23.7

Appendix D

APPENDIX D

BLACK AND SPANISH-ORIGIN POPULATIONS IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	BLACK (NUMBER)	BLACK (PERCENT)	SPANISH (NUMBER)	SPANISH (PERCENT)
TEXAS	1710175	12.0	2985824	21.0
ANDERSON	8164	21.3	1796	4.7
ANDREWS	282	2.1	2904	21.8
ANGELINA	9625	15.0	4047	6.3
ARANSAS	277	1.9	2722	19.1
ARCHER	18	0.2	138	1.9
ARMSTRONG	4	0.2	53	2.7
ATASCOSA	122	0.5	11983	47.8
AUSTIN	2580	14.6	989	5.6
BAILEY	181	2.2	2770	33.9
BANDERA	20	0.3	863	12.2
BASTROP	4259	17.2	3402	13.8
BAYLOR	179	3.6	306	6.2
BEE	673	2.6	11914	45.8
BELL	25873	16.4	17407	11.0
BEXAR	69201	7.0	460911	46.6
BLANCO	77	1.6	432	9.2
BORDEN	3	0.3	127	14.8
BOSQUE	296	2.2	701	5.2
BOWIE	16498	21.9	993	1.3
BRAZORIA	13152	7.8	22679	13.4
BRAZOS	10350	11.1	9455	10.1
BREWSTER	58	0.8	3262	43.1
BRISCOE	120	4.7	418	16.2
BROOKS	6	0.1	7247	86.0
BROWN	1571	4.8	2608	7.9
BURLESON	2693	21.9	1274	10.3
BURNET	277	1.6	1258	7.1
CALDWELL	3867	16.4	7790	33.0
CALHOUN	629	3.2	6651	34.0
CALLAHAN	4	0.0	371	3.4
CAMERON	722	0.3	161654	77.1
CAMP	2369	25.5	125	1.3
CARSON	20	0.3	264	4.0
CASS	6460	22.0	336	1.1
CASTRO	336	3.2	4071	38.6
CHAMBERS	2658	14.3	627	3.4
CHEROKEE	7039	18.5	1294	3.4
CHILDRESS	364	5.2	683	9.8
CLAY	67	0.7	83	0.9
COCHRAN	281	5.8	1679	34.8
COKE	0	0.0	397	12.4
COLEMAN	397	3.8	945	9.1
COLLIN	6260	4.3	7186	5.0
COLLINGSWOR	341	7.3	554	11.9
COLORADO	3436	18.3	2656	14.1
COMAL	383	1.1	8728	23.9
COMANCHE	3	0.0	1343	10.6
CONCHO	0	0.0	806	27.7
COOKE	1204	4.4	559	2.0
CORYELL	10774	19.0	4663	8.2
COTTLE	201	6.8	420	14.3
CRANE	128	2.8	1128	24.5

APPENDIX D

BLACK AND SPANISH-ORIGIN POPULATIONS IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	BLACK (NUMBER)	BLACK (PERCENT)	SPANISH (NUMBER)	SPANISH (PERCENT)
CROCKETT	51	1.1	2053	44.6
CROSBY	530	6.0	3279	37.0
CULBERSON	0	0.0	2101	63.4
DALLAM	165	2.5	1090	16.7
DALLAS	287541	18.5	154561	9.9
DAWSON	637	3.9	6098	37.7
DEAF SMITH	395	1.9	8607	40.7
DELTA	397	8.2	20	0.4
DENTON	6173	4.3	6402	4.5
DE WITT	2054	10.9	4363	23.1
DICKENS	163	4.6	587	16.6
DIMMIT	67	0.6	8845	77.8
DONLEY	174	4.3	150	3.7
DUVAL	10	0.1	10735	85.8
EASTLAND	371	1.9	929	4.8
ECTOR	5154	4.5	24831	21.5
EDWARDS	2	0.1	967	47.6
ELLIS	7433	12.4	5774	9.7
EL PASO	18151	3.8	297001	61.9
ERATH	181	0.8	920	4.1
FALLS	4883	27.2	1690	9.4
FANNIN	1824	7.5	324	1.3
FAYETTE	1687	9.0	968	5.1
FISHER	246	4.2	1107	18.8
FLOYD	401	4.1	3333	33.9
FOARD	132	6.1	238	11.0
FORT BEND	20420	15.6	26656	20.4
FRANKLIN	409	5.9	78	1.1
FREESTONE	3198	21.6	301	2.0
FRIO	62	0.4	9427	68.4
GAINES	357	2.7	4028	30.6
GALVESTON	36328	18.5	23557	12.0
GARZA	326	6.1	1298	24.3
GILLESPIE	21	0.2	1359	10.0
GLASSCOCK	1	0.1	376	28.8
GOLIAD	475	9.1	1849	35.6
GONZALES	1962	11.6	4863	28.8
GRAY	992	3.8	1163	4.4
GRAYSON	6312	7.0	1349	1.5
GREGG	17807	17.9	2011	2.0
GRIMES	3769	27.8	1232	9.1
GUADALUPE	3155	6.8	11872	25.4
HALE	2046	5.4	12683	33.7
HALL	507	9.1	842	15.1
HAMILTON	0	0.0	177	2.1
HANSFORD	2	0.0	742	12.0
HARDEMAN	520	8.2	510	8.0
HARDIN	4138	10.2	572	1.4
HARRIS	473695	19.7	369077	15.3
HARRISON	16447	31.5	802	1.5
HARTLEY	20	0.5	178	4.5
HASKELL	345	4.5	1195	15.5
HAYS	1102	2.7	12386	30.5
HEMPHILL	8	0.2	545	10.3

APPENDIX D

BLACK AND SPANISH-ORIGIN POPULATIONS IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	BLACK (NUMBER)	BLACK (PERCENT)	SPANISH (NUMBER)	SPANISH (PERCENT)
HENDERSON	4620	10.8	619	1.5
HIDALGO	544	0.2	230212	81.3
HILL	2551	10.2	1414	5.7
HOCKLEY	929	4.0	6279	27.0
HOOD	18	0.1	475	2.7
HOPKINS	2552	10.1	397	1.6
HOUSTON	7213	32.3	809	3.6
HOWARD	1330	4.0	6977	21.1
HUDSPETH	11	0.4	1589	58.2
HUNT	7006	12.7	1321	2.4
HUTCHINSON	687	2.6	1262	4.8
IRION	0	0.0	257	18.5
JACK	71	1.0	97	1.3
JACKSON	1376	10.3	2494	18.7
JASPER	5942	19.3	382	1.2
JEFF DAVIS	2	0.1	777	47.2
JEFFERSON	70810	28.2	10279	4.1
JIM HOGG	0	0.0	4679	90.5
JIM WELLS	214	0.6	24519	67.2
JOHNSON	1923	2.8	2771	4.1
JONES	758	4.4	2532	14.7
KARNES	387	2.8	5844	43.0
KAUFMAN	7393	18.9	1654	4.2
KENDALL	24	0.2	1406	13.2
KENEDY	0	0.0	450	82.9
KENT	13	1.1	89	7.8
KERR	757	2.6	3878	13.5
KIMBLE	2	0.0	707	17.4
KING	11	2.6	41	9.6
KINNEY	90	3.9	1310	57.5
KLEBERG	1291	3.9	17408	52.2
KNOX	385	7.2	943	17.7
LAMAR	6291	14.9	379	0.9
LAMB	1145	6.1	5673	30.4
LAMPASAS	166	1.4	1284	10.7
LA SALLE	4	0.1	4064	73.7
LAVACA	1447	7.6	1316	6.9
LEE	1764	16.1	659	6.0
LEON	1907	19.9	174	1.8
LIBERTY	6751	14.3	1053	2.2
LIMESTONE	4699	23.2	696	3.4
LIPSCOMB	1	0.0	275	7.3
LIVE OAK	5	0.1	3077	32.0
LLANO	39	0.4	265	2.6
LOVING	0	0.0	16	17.6
LUBBOCK	15780	7.5	41428	19.6
LYNN	301	3.5	3264	37.9
MCCULLOCH	219	2.5	1666	19.1
MCLENNAN	27254	16.0	14988	8.8
MCMULLEN	1	0.1	272	34.5
MADISON	2639	24.8	802	7.5
MARION	3597	34.7	99	1.0
MARTIN	118	2.5	1620	34.6
MASON	11	0.3	598	16.2

APPENDIX D

BLACK AND SPANISH-ORIGIN POPULATIONS IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	BLACK (NUMBER)	BLACK (PERCENT)	SPANISH (NUMBER)	SPANISH (PERCENT)
MATAGORDA	5507	14.6	7965	21.1
MAVERICK	11	0.0	28366	90.3
MEDINA	99	0.4	10042	43.4
MENARD	5	0.2	672	28.6
MIDLAND	7119	8.6	12323	14.9
MILAM	3061	13.5	2390	10.5
MILLS	5	0.1	326	7.3
MITCHELL	471	5.2	2285	25.1
MONTAGUE	2	0.0	239	1.4
MONTGOMERY	6167	4.8	4289	3.3
MOORE	37	0.2	3253	19.6
MORRIS	3189	21.8	247	1.7
MOTLEY	99	5.1	154	7.9
NACOGDOCHES	8024	17.2	1320	2.8
NAVARRO	7117	20.1	1462	4.1
NEWTON	3197	24.1	109	0.8
NOLAN	810	4.7	3394	19.6
NUECES	12338	4.6	131247	48.9
OCHILTREE	2	0.0	897	9.4
OLDHAM	13	0.6	117	5.1
ORANGE	6860	8.2	1762	2.1
PALO PINTO	827	3.4	1363	5.7
PANOLA	4125	19.9	343	1.7
PARKER	393	0.9	1355	3.0
PARMER	203	1.8	3606	32.7
PECOS	68	0.5	7099	48.6
POLK	3861	15.8	903	3.7
POTTER	7895	8.0	11538	11.7
PRESIDIO	1	0.0	3989	76.9
RAINS	270	5.6	58	1.2
RANDALL	634	0.8	3359	4.5
REAGAN	163	3.9	1301	31.5
REAL	1	0.0	552	22.4
RED RIVER	3263	20.3	280	1.7
REEVES	375	2.4	9790	62.0
REFUGIO	777	8.4	3556	38.3
ROBERTS	0	0.0	26	2.2
ROBERTSON	4699	32.1	1372	9.4
ROCKWALL	731	5.0	488	3.4
RUNNELS	206	1.7	2301	19.4
RUSK	8998	21.7	830	2.0
SABINE	1374	15.8	111	1.3
SAN AUGUSTI	2601	29.6	80	0.9
SAN JACINTO	2402	21.0	111	1.0
SAN PATRICI	866	1.5	26872	46.3
SAN SABA	44	0.7	968	15.6
SCHLEICHER	46	1.6	733	26.0
SCURRY	606	3.3	3399	18.7
SHACKELFORD	36	0.9	211	5.4
SHELBY	4905	21.2	260	1.1
SHERMAN	4	0.1	364	11.5
SMITH	28215	22.0	4037	3.1
SOMERVELL	3	0.1	287	6.9
STARR	3	0.0	26428	96.9

APPENDIX D

BLACK AND SPANISH-ORIGIN POPULATIONS IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	BLACK (NUMBER)	BLACK (PERCENT)	SPANISH (NUMBER)	SPANISH (PERCENT)
STEPHENS	349	3.5	562	5.7
STERLING	5	0.4	279	23.1
STONEWALL	73	3.0	196	8.1
SUTTON	3	0.1	2071	40.4
SWISHER	465	4.8	2678	27.5
TARRANT	101183	11.8	67632	7.9
TAYLOR	6707	6.0	13203	11.9
TERRELL	2	0.1	691	43.3
TERRY	535	3.7	4956	34.0
THROCKMORTO	0	0.0	115	5.6
TITUS	2994	14.0	608	2.8
TOM GREEN	3386	4.0	17953	21.2
TRAVIS	44988	10.7	72288	17.2
TRINITY	1909	20.2	84	0.9
TYLER	2097	12.9	134	0.8
UPSHUR	4403	15.4	215	0.8
UPTON	92	2.0	1295	28.0
UVALDE	78	0.3	12394	55.2
VAL VERDE	748	2.1	22601	62.9
VAN ZANDT	1284	4.1	558	1.8
VICTORIA	4710	6.8	20944	30.4
WALKER	10089	24.1	2972	7.1
WALLER	8325	42.0	1149	5.8
WARD	444	3.2	3751	26.8
WASHINGTON	4860	22.1	663	3.0
WEBB	98	0.1	90842	91.5
WHARTON	6672	16.6	8753	21.8
WHEELER	176	2.5	298	4.2
WICHITA	10873	9.0	7793	6.4
WILBARGER	1398	8.8	1491	9.4
WILLACY	92	0.5	14049	80.3
WILLIAMSON	4111	5.4	9693	12.7
WILSON	157	0.9	6112	36.5
WINKLER	243	2.4	2567	25.8
WISE	152	0.6	1316	5.0
WOOD	2564	10.4	283	1.1
YOAKUM	100	1.2	2306	27.8
YOUNG	264	1.4	760	4.0
ZAPATA	1	0.0	5042	76.1
ZAVALA	20	0.2	10386	89.0

Appendix E

APPENDIX E

SELECTED INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENT AND ATTAINMENT FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980

COUNTY	KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENTS	SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS	COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS	MEDIAN YEAR OF EDUCATION	% WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL	% WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
TEXAS	2166539	928042	732217	12.4	62.6	16.9
ANDERSON	4779	2403	748	12.0	51.4	8.4
ANDREWS	2206	847	357	12.2	55.2	11.0
ANGELINA	10360	3891	1747	12.1	53.6	11.1
ARANSAS	2018	1040	205	12.3	58.0	12.0
ARCHER	1045	516	130	12.2	56.8	8.2
ARMSTRONG	271	130	45	12.5	66.2	14.3
ATASCOSA	4515	1842	311	11.2	45.9	8.7
AUSTIN	2444	1204	276	11.3	45.6	7.6
BAILEY	1409	673	99	11.8	48.9	9.0
BANDERA	842	481	83	12.4	64.9	13.9
BASTROP	3503	1677	452	11.9	49.0	10.2
BAYLOR	512	246	87	12.0	50.3	7.7
BEE	4126	1871	1308	12.0	50.3	10.5
BELL	20668	8383	7487	12.5	67.1	15.8
BEXAR	160330	69953	54814	12.5	63.1	16.0
BLANCO	592	290	97	12.2	54.3	13.1
BORDEN	115	73	11	12.0	51.2	11.2
BOSQUE	1488	657	125	11.8	48.2	9.7
BOWIE	11400	5458	2539	12.3	59.9	11.7
BRAZORIA	26197	11642	6285	12.5	65.2	13.6
BRAZOS	10049	4259	29321	12.9	69.1	31.9
BREWSTER	1048	431	1214	12.8	67.5	23.5
BRISCOE	389	199	38	12.1	53.0	8.0
BROOKS	1394	779	283	9.1	40.7	8.9
BROWN	4590	2004	1344	12.2	57.2	12.3
BURLESON	1643	867	281	11.0	42.3	8.1
BURNET	2438	999	168	12.1	51.7	9.9
CALDWELL	3360	1736	601	11.6	47.2	11.0
CALHOUN	3242	1616	351	12.1	53.7	10.0
CALLAHAN	1424	707	231	12.1	54.5	9.9
CAMERON	42513	16019	7724	10.4	43.8	10.5
CAMP	1298	589	106	12.0	50.8	7.4
CARSON	1021	484	136	12.4	62.8	13.4
CASS	4329	2232	577	12.1	52.5	8.3
CASTRO	2141	826	199	12.1	52.3	13.2
CHAMBERS	3330	1104	523	12.2	57.5	10.0
CHEROKEE	5472	2167	1241	12.0	49.6	10.3
CHILDRESS	907	371	99	11.7	47.7	7.9
CLAY	1276	653	240	12.0	50.3	6.9
COCHRAN	925	448	108	11.6	47.8	10.2
COKE	381	213	44	12.1	52.7	10.5
COLEMAN	1211	594	132	11.4	44.4	7.3
COLLIN	26807	10523	5640	12.9	76.0	26.9
COLLINGSWORTH	708	305	65	12.1	53.3	13.6
COLORADO	2515	1313	205	10.8	42.3	8.5
COMAL	5102	2577	954	12.3	60.0	15.0
COMANCHE	1694	597	130	11.4	44.7	8.4
CONCHO	417	203	11	11.8	48.6	12.3
COOKE	3774	1709	892	12.3	58.1	10.1
CORYELL	7428	3153	2332	12.5	72.2	12.2
COTTLE	360	137	4	11.0	41.9	7.5

APPENDIX E

SELECTED INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENT AND ATTAINMENT FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980

COUNTY	KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENTS	SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS	COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS	MEDIAN YEAR OF EDUCATION	% WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL	% WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
CRANE	803	285	65	12.2	57.6	7.1
CROCKETT	753	282	57	12.0	50.3	9.4
CROSBY	1590	704	144	11.3	45.3	8.1
CULBERSON	690	193	22	10.8	44.3	9.8
DALLAM	1051	437	66	12.2	58.1	7.9
DALLAS	226815	96440	81580	12.7	71.2	21.8
DAWSON	2652	1234	292	11.0	42.9	8.3
DEAF SMITH	4016	1618	309	12.1	51.4	12.6
DELTA	646	296	134	11.1	41.6	7.5
DENTON	21278	7986	16754	12.9	76.9	26.1
DE WITT	2444	1189	203	10.1	39.5	7.4
DICKENS	499	207	19	10.8	40.3	6.0
DIMMIT	2393	840	187	8.4	35.4	7.6
DONLEY	460	259	238	12.1	52.6	10.2
DUVAL	2281	1062	282	9.6	36.6	6.9
EASTLAND	2160	947	1122	12.0	49.9	8.6
ECTOR	17519	7110	4370	12.4	61.1	12.0
EDWARDS	370	163	6	12.0	50.2	10.7
ELLIS	9183	4272	1772	12.2	55.7	9.8
EL PASO	87673	36184	30012	12.3	59.5	14.0
ERATH	2598	1012	2463	12.3	58.3	14.8
FALLS	2387	1263	369	11.0	42.3	8.4
FANNIN	3011	1683	511	11.7	47.0	9.1
FAYETTE	2138	1113	229	10.0	39.8	7.6
FISHER	825	412	86	11.6	47.0	8.5
FLOYD	1635	696	154	11.4	45.1	9.5
FOARD	262	142	53	11.7	47.5	10.0
FORT BEND	23037	8257	4374	12.8	71.6	25.5
FRANKLIN	945	335	93	12.0	51.0	6.8
FREESTONE	2019	883	168	11.9	49.3	7.8
FRIO	2839	938	152	10.3	40.7	9.6
GAINES	2318	916	235	12.0	50.9	10.6
GALVESTON	28794	13799	9591	12.5	65.3	15.4
GARZA	861	346	41	11.3	44.4	9.7
GILLESPIE	1686	729	196	12.1	53.3	11.3
GLASSCOCK	226	102	14	12.0	51.4	10.6
GOLIAD	892	367	104	10.9	44.4	8.2
GONZALES	2497	1170	220	10.6	40.9	7.8
GRAY	3460	1445	453	12.3	61.4	11.3
GRAYSON	11888	5345	4286	12.3	60.5	12.9
GREGG	14264	6349	4515	12.5	65.5	14.5
GRIMES	2028	911	239	11.4	45.6	10.1
GUADALUPE	6995	3641	2078	12.2	57.6	11.2
HALE	6335	2590	1269	12.1	53.3	11.1
HALL	702	290	51	11.7	48.0	6.6
HAMILTON	904	480	116	11.5	45.7	9.5
HANSFORD	901	438	89	12.5	66.5	12.4
HARDEMAN	928	401	105	11.7	47.2	10.3
HARDIN	6763	2951	732	12.2	56.7	9.1
HARRIS	361863	148939	109573	12.7	70.5	23.0
HARRISON	8063	3456	1968	12.2	56.4	12.3
HARTLEY	644	296	35	12.6	73.0	18.2
HASKELL	918	525	96	11.2	44.1	10.9

APPENDIX E

SELECTED INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENT AND ATTAINMENT FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980

COUNTY	KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENTS	SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS	COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS	MEDIAN YEAR OF EDUCATION	% WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL	% WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
HAYS	4870	2659	10694	12.5	62.1	22.6
HEMPHILL	735	304	46	12.2	56.4	9.5
HENDERSON	5441	2495	1296	12.0	50.7	8.4
HIDALGO	59660	21600	10583	9.3	41.1	10.8
HILL	3185	1527	648	11.5	45.5	8.0
HOCKLEY	3883	1398	1129	12.1	51.6	9.9
HOOD	2210	986	286	12.4	62.4	13.1
HOPKINS	3525	1388	569	12.0	51.3	10.3
HOUSTON	2908	1448	936	11.8	48.5	7.8
HOWARD	4877	2271	1018	12.1	54.3	10.0
HUDSPETH	538	167	28	11.0	46.3	9.3
HUNT	7514	3157	4908	12.2	56.6	13.7
HUTCHINSON	3411	1429	854	12.4	64.4	12.4
IRION	211	110	21	12.3	59.1	11.6
JACK	941	422	94	11.9	49.3	6.7
JACKSON	1870	949	206	11.4	45.5	8.8
JASPER	4974	2266	356	12.0	51.6	7.7
JEFF DAVIS	245	92	42	12.3	55.0	22.4
JEFFERSON	33997	18031	10908	12.4	63.5	13.6
JIM HOGG	918	388	94	8.8	34.8	9.4
JIM WELLS	6503	2703	746	10.8	43.1	8.8
JOHNSON	10654	4646	2248	12.3	60.3	10.5
JONES	2516	1226	224	11.6	47.2	9.9
KARNES	2170	1061	270	10.1	38.8	8.6
KAUFMAN	6044	2426	968	12.1	52.0	10.7
KENDALL	1568	762	196	12.5	64.9	17.2
KENEDY	83	43	16	7.5	33.9	16.6
KENT	123	101	16	12.1	52.9	9.8
KERR	3217	1660	620	12.5	64.2	16.8
KIMBLE	557	255	8	12.1	51.9	8.0
KING	66	30	0	12.4	67.4	8.1
KINNEY	425	149	40	10.0	40.1	7.4
KLEBERG	5179	2180	4078	12.4	58.8	18.1
KNOX	704	360	54	11.4	45.7	9.5
LAMAR	6361	2537	1439	12.1	53.1	10.0
LAMB	2992	1346	179	11.5	46.5	10.1
LAMPASAS	1779	955	303	12.2	56.9	13.2
LA SALLE	1023	409	23	7.8	29.7	7.8
LAVACA	2427	1210	247	10.3	38.6	8.1
LEE	1438	957	95	10.9	43.5	9.6
LEON	1199	594	124	11.5	45.3	8.7
LIBERTY	7628	3210	724	12.0	50.1	8.1
LIMESTONE	2485	1026	493	11.1	42.6	7.1
LIPSCOMB	534	251	52	12.4	64.2	16.2
LIVE OAK	1422	573	167	11.6	47.4	10.3
LLANO	808	508	151	12.2	56.1	12.9
LOVING	7	6	0	12.2	55.1	4.3
LUBBOCK	29854	13349	24375	12.6	66.4	20.1
LYNN	1567	765	122	11.0	42.6	10.0
MCCULLOCH	1169	570	42	11.4	45.0	11.0
MCLENNAN	22200	10758	15647	12.3	58.5	14.5
MCMULLEN	92	64	12	12.1	51.6	15.4
MADISON	1346	1320	301	11.8	48.7	11.7

APPENDIX E

SELECTED INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENT AND ATTAINMENT FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980

COUNTY	KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENTS	SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS	COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS	MEDIAN YEAR OF EDUCATION	% WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL	% WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
MARION	1340	837	86	11.8	48.4	6.5
MARTIN	766	319	84	11.7	47.7	6.7
MASON	432	238	44	12.0	50.5	14.5
MATAGORDA	5852	2586	568	12.1	53.6	10.9
MAVERICK	7011	2632	944	7.8	32.2	8.4
MEDINA	3957	1703	363	11.2	45.4	7.5
MENARD	327	172	7	11.3	44.5	12.6
MIDLAND	11569	5844	3360	12.8	72.5	24.3
MILAM	3350	1447	298	11.4	45.4	7.7
MILLS	478	223	42	11.5	45.3	11.5
MITCHELL	1311	626	98	11.6	47.1	8.1
MONTAGUE	1993	1094	204	11.6	46.2	7.5
MONTGOMERY	22811	9764	2528	12.5	65.8	15.4
MOORE	2745	1073	316	12.3	59.7	11.1
MORRIS	2089	926	243	12.1	54.0	9.7
MOTLEY	220	136	27	12.1	51.8	10.5
NACOGDOCHES	5481	2332	8338	12.3	57.9	18.3
NAVARRO	5036	1983	1186	11.8	48.6	11.2
NEWTON	2258	996	138	11.5	45.2	4.0
NOLAN	2643	1070	273	11.9	49.4	7.3
NUECES	44258	19209	11447	12.3	59.0	14.5
OCHILTREE	1368	490	53	12.5	66.5	13.7
OLDHAM	499	313	23	12.4	63.5	14.9
ORANGE	13579	6360	1812	12.3	62.2	9.0
PALO PINTO	3304	1433	591	12.1	53.9	9.6
PANOLA	2961	1412	534	12.1	52.3	9.5
PARKER	6575	3082	1392	12.3	59.3	11.5
PARMER	1983	817	118	12.1	51.7	9.5
PECOS	2703	1018	237	11.9	49.3	9.3
POLK	3437	1439	287	11.5	46.0	9.1
POTTER	13779	5447	4261	12.3	60.1	10.3
PRESIDIO	1077	379	101	8.9	41.1	12.2
RAINS	636	273	76	11.3	42.7	5.0
RANDALL	10697	4846	7251	13.0	81.7	24.1
REAGAN	765	219	13	12.2	55.1	9.1
REAL	421	221	45	11.6	46.9	7.9
RED RIVER	2344	1013	269	11.3	43.6	8.9
REEVES	3118	1066	210	10.8	44.5	8.7
REFUGIO	1488	693	171	11.1	43.6	9.5
ROBERTS	204	83	14	12.4	64.4	14.1
ROBERTSON	2222	1106	149	10.8	40.0	7.1
ROCKWALL	2496	1087	478	12.6	70.3	18.2
RUNNELS	1603	782	67	11.1	42.2	9.0
RUSK	5845	2576	929	12.1	53.1	9.3
SABINE	1147	572	128	11.1	41.7	7.3
SAN AUGUSTINE	1341	592	129	10.6	38.2	8.1
SAN JACINTO	1817	715	91	11.3	43.9	6.3
SAN PATRICIO	11141	4490	1532	12.1	51.6	10.9
SAN SABA	873	382	55	12.0	49.7	11.1
SCHLEICHER	443	147	15	12.2	54.7	13.9
SCURRY	2725	1053	676	12.2	55.5	10.0
SHACKELFORD	501	209	38	12.1	51.7	10.8
SHELBY	3414	1523	399	11.3	44.0	7.5

APPENDIX E

SELECTED INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENT AND ATTAINMENT FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980

COUNTY	KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENTS	SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS	COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS	MEDIAN YEAR OF EDUCATION	% WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL	% WITH 4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE
SHERMAN	446	258	39	12.4	64.3	9.0
SMITH	19050	8067	6771	12.5	65.1	16.1
SOMERVELL	567	254	61	12.0	51.2	9.2
STARR	6425	2158	618	7.1	26.6	6.0
STEPHENS	1386	529	97	12.1	52.0	9.3
STERLING	189	84	8	12.1	53.3	11.0
STONEWALL	259	123	60	11.8	48.3	8.0
SUTTON	847	295	54	12.3	58.6	10.2
SWISHER	1662	710	145	12.0	50.0	12.1
TARRANT	124986	54327	50269	12.6	69.6	18.4
TAYLOR	14612	6332	8016	12.5	64.5	17.4
TERRELL	254	109	19	12.3	59.9	11.4
TERRY	2627	1023	214	11.8	48.8	9.0
THROCKMORTON	248	114	32	12.0	50.2	11.9
TITUS	3059	1423	426	12.1	52.9	9.7
TOM GREEN	11593	4961	5875	12.3	59.8	14.7
TRAVIS	52956	23577	57317	13.0	75.4	30.2
TRINITY	1331	555	180	11.4	45.0	8.4
TYLER	2356	1018	196	12.0	49.8	9.4
UPSHUR	4187	2071	499	12.1	54.0	10.0
UPTON	738	284	20	12.1	52.9	10.6
UVALDE	4168	1498	1016	11.3	46.7	13.3
VAL VERDE	7181	2520	902	12.0	51.1	12.2
VAN ZANDT	4344	2105	672	11.9	49.3	8.2
VICTORIA	10878	4908	1847	12.3	58.4	12.0
WALKER	3818	2046	8640	12.4	60.8	17.7
WALLER	2681	1214	3410	12.3	58.1	16.3
WARD	2231	863	147	12.2	58.2	8.4
WASHINGTON	2707	1338	1346	11.7	48.3	11.3
WEBB	21262	7441	4178	9.6	41.5	9.8
WHARTON	5998	2993	1130	11.7	48.3	10.8
WHEELER	954	428	55	12.1	54.6	10.7
WICHITA	15496	7412	5573	12.5	65.4	14.4
WILBARGER	1989	1051	449	12.0	50.2	10.9
WILLACY	3726	1231	450	8.0	33.6	8.9
WILLIAMSON	13142	5568	2960	12.5	65.5	19.4
WILSON	2794	1180	232	11.0	45.2	6.6
WINKLER	1597	534	81	12.1	52.9	7.7
WISE	3967	1775	475	12.1	52.1	7.5
WOOD	3045	1507	1005	12.0	50.7	9.0
YOAKUM	1317	599	81	12.1	51.8	8.8
YOUNG	2482	1002	206	12.1	51.9	10.3
ZAPATA	1162	481	108	10.3	41.3	7.2
ZAVALA	2428	912	212	7.1	25.9	7.5

Appendix F

APPENDIX F

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, PER CAPITA INCOME, AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1979.

COUNTY	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	PER CAPITA INCOME	% FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY
TEXAS	19620	7206	11.1
ANDERSON	16827	5889	14.6
ANDREWS	20571	7003	8.8
ANGELINA	18393	6229	10.3
ARANSAS	16104	6820	12.6
ARCHER	18533	7080	6.2
ARMSTRONG	18333	7262	8.0
ATASCOSA	14737	4949	19.6
AUSTIN	18811	7000	11.7
BAILEY	14039	5682	16.9
BANDERA	16198	6457	10.2
BASTROP	15321	5864	14.4
BAYLOR	15685	6257	11.1
BEE	14738	5392	17.7
BELL	15009	5810	13.4
BEXAR	17158	6136	14.8
BLANCO	14427	7003	7.2
BORDEN	15924	7008	14.4
BOSQUE	14895	5994	11.4
BOWIE	17240	6246	12.4
BRAZORIA	25302	8016	6.3
BRAZOS	18121	5903	10.4
BREWSTER	13147	4837	14.8
BRISCOE	12847	5517	18.5
BROOKS	11893	4515	26.2
BROWN	15652	5972	9.3
BURLESON	16446	5675	13.7
BURNET	14117	6003	11.7
CALDWELL	14600	4915	18.1
CALHOUN	20772	6898	11.7
CALLAHAN	16338	6105	9.7
CAMERON	12931	4336	26.0
CAMP	17552	6236	13.7
CARSON	20208	7240	6.6
CASS	16848	5827	14.5
CASTRO	14530	4850	21.0
CHAMBERS	22316	7323	11.7
CHEROKEE	15931	5887	13.7
CHILDRESS	13788	5795	10.9
CLAY	17667	6861	8.8
COCHRAN	13952	5624	20.4
COKE	16422	6835	7.7
COLEMAN	13688	5501	12.8
COLLIN	26406	8444	4.9
COLLINGSWORTH	13765	5591	20.7
COLORADO	17688	6608	15.7
COMAL	18816	7164	7.6
COMANCHE	13497	5925	11.8
CONCHO	14040	5917	14.8
COOKE	18791	6639	9.3
CORYELL	13560	5005	11.9

APPENDIX F

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, PER CAPITA INCOME, AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1979

COUNTY	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	PER CAPITA INCOME	% FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY
COTTLE	14000	7284	15.2
CRANE	19140	6199	9.5
CROCKETT	18690	6767	10.7
CROSBY	13105	5248	22.6
CULBERSON	12894	4290	17.3
DALLAM	14354	5242	14.9
DALLAS	21872	8670	7.9
DAWSON	16357	5983	14.7
DEAF SMITH	16375	5691	14.3
DELTA	14042	5233	13.5
DENTON	23999	8117	4.6
DE WITT	14145	5583	17.6
DICKENS	10769	4758	20.1
DIMMIT	11301	3922	32.8
DONLEY	14375	6279	15.2
DUVAL	13452	4310	24.3
EASTLAND	13645	5608	12.6
ECTOR	21068	7754	8.5
EDWARDS	11554	4939	23.8
ELLIS	20096	6467	9.7
EL PASO	15366	5306	18.0
ERATH	15840	6870	10.4
FALLS	13007	5078	19.3
FANNIN	15415	5862	12.0
FAYETTE	15637	6110	13.2
FISHER	17149	7051	12.8
FLOYD	14677	5363	20.3
FOARD	13942	6170	14.7
FORT BEND	27182	8993	6.4
FRANKLIN	16896	6696	10.0
FREESTONE	15875	6078	12.7
FRIO	12211	4137	26.1
GAINES	16290	5965	16.1
GALVESTON	22871	7891	8.0
GARZA	16480	6420	13.9
GILLESPIE	15092	6054	10.0
GLASSCOCK	16419	6546	17.6
GOLIAD	15185	5544	16.2
GONZALES	13939	5187	17.4
GRAY	19482	7845	7.5
GRAYSON	18371	6934	7.3
GREGG	19923	7157	10.0
GRIMES	14462	5825	21.8
GUADALUPE	17777	5995	12.9
HALE	15458	5652	16.5
HALL	12944	5539	21.5
HAMILTON	12800	5855	14.7
HANSFORD	21124	8136	8.4
HARDEMAN	17002	6626	12.2
HARDIN	21073	6829	8.8
HARRIS	24323	9065	8.1
HARRISON	17559	6050	13.1

APPENDIX F

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, PER CAPITA INCOME, AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1979.

COUNTY	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	PER CAPITA INCOME	% FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY
HARTLEY	20648	8172	8.7
HASKELL	15194	6427	14.5
HAYS	17028	5438	13.1
HEMPHILL	21469	7808	6.0
HENDERSON	16056	6493	10.3
HIDALGO	12083	4040	29.0
HILL	14582	5833	12.5
HOCKLEY	17710	5825	15.6
HOOD	20888	8112	5.8
HOPKINS	15407	6210	11.6
HOUSTON	12704	4780	20.6
HOWARD	17643	6876	12.4
HUDSPETH	11204	4480	25.7
HUNT	17262	6136	11.8
HUTCHINSON	21024	7735	5.4
IRION	18068	7015	11.5
JACK	16497	6645	9.4
JACKSON	16593	6226	12.9
JASPER	16796	5913	12.7
JEFF DAVIS	11365	5675	19.6
JEFFERSON	21523	7602	10.3
JIM HOGG	12721	4772	21.8
JIM WELLS	16460	5601	17.7
JOHNSON	20669	6979	6.1
JONES	15892	6264	12.3
KARNES	15386	5343	19.0
KAUFMAN	18742	6510	11.0
KENDALL	19259	7133	10.4
KENEDY	11384	10078	29.5
KENT	15160	6155	17.2
KERR	16878	7336	8.0
KIMBLE	15691	5535	12.5
KING	14375	5511	12.7
KINNEY	11483	4146	29.0
KLEBERG	16216	5577	16.7
KNOX	14595	6832	17.7
LAMAR	14948	5577	15.1
LAMB	14536	5768	15.9
LAMPASAS	14409	5731	13.4
LA SALLE	10563	4241	35.5
LAVACA	15376	5641	13.0
LEE	16361	5828	14.3
LEON	14180	5725	20.3
LIBERTY	19552	6677	10.7
LIMESTONE	13807	5183	17.3
LIPSCOMB	18071	7022	10.9
LIVE OAK	18125	6728	13.2
LLANO	14558	7550	8.5
LOVING	17500	21673	0.0
LUBBOCK	18747	6929	9.9
LYNN	12941	4938	20.8
MCCULLOCH	12429	5414	16.5

APPENDIX F

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, PER CAPITA INCOME, AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1979.

COUNTY	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	PER CAPITA INCOME	% FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY
MCLENNAN	16983	6236	11.4
MCMULLEN	17824	8116	5.6
MADISON	14589	5010	16.7
MARION	13227	4917	21.9
MARTIN	19257	6930	12.4
MASON	14792	5869	13.0
MATAGORDA	21264	7142	9.8
MAVERICK	10623	3100	34.4
MEDINA	14895	5138	17.6
MENARD	11531	4865	22.3
MIDLAND	24232	10060	6.2
MILAM	15747	5503	17.0
MILLS	12850	5233	14.0
MITCHELL	15070	6060	16.2
MONTAGUE	14974	6006	10.4
MONTGOMERY	24442	8180	6.2
MOORE	19981	7022	7.3
MORRIS	19486	6366	12.1
MOTLEY	11695	5930	23.0
NACOGDOCHES	15760	5854	12.9
NAVARRO	15048	6034	13.5
NEWTON	15541	5113	16.3
NOLAN	16486	6307	11.9
NUECES	19008	6609	13.4
OCHILTREE	22281	8454	5.5
OLDHAM	15760	5083	5.9
ORANGE	22404	7160	8.2
PALO PINTO	16000	6650	8.9
PANOLA	17527	6225	11.3
PARKER	19823	7043	9.0
PARMER	14996	5252	17.2
PECOS	17717	5708	12.1
POLK	13387	5527	15.5
POTTER	17409	6691	9.8
PRESIDIO	10394	3751	34.6
RAINS	15066	6481	13.6
RANDALL	24229	9044	3.4
REAGAN	18284	6466	12.4
REAL	10674	4636	23.9
RED RIVER	11902	5033	20.5
REEVES	14985	4908	21.0
REFUGIO	17593	6186	13.4
ROBERTS	20529	8114	8.3
ROBERTSON	14335	5460	20.1
ROCKWALL	25734	9817	6.6
RUNNELS	14737	5868	14.0
RUSK	17335	6191	11.1
SABINE	12642	5131	17.6
SAN AUGUSTINE	12294	5144	19.1
SAN JACINTO	15462	5422	18.7
SAN PATRICIO	18944	6028	14.7
SAN SABA	12446	5294	18.0

APPENDIX F

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, PER CAPITA INCOME, AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1979

COUNTY	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	PER CAPITA INCOME	% FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY
SCHLEICHER	16772	6610	13.4
SCURRY	18757	7063	9.0
SHACKELFORD	16582	7009	8.1
SHELBY	14077	5576	17.1
SHERMAN	19036	10504	8.5
SMITH	19246	7115	9.5
SOMERVELL	19281	6963	8.3
STARR	8627	2668	45.0
STEPHENS	16150	6374	10.7
STERLING	15417	7138	14.4
STONEWALL	15371	5972	12.9
SUTTON	19151	8144	15.8
SWISHER	14453	5355	19.3
TARRANT	21577	7965	6.9
TAYLOR	17723	6806	8.6
TERRELL	18750	7069	16.1
TERRY	16662	5799	17.3
THROCKMORTON	13562	6397	14.5
TITUS	18427	6438	8.8
TOM GREEN	17596	6798	8.9
TRAVIS	20514	7540	8.9
TRINITY	14191	5403	15.2
TYLER	15314	5834	12.7
UPSHUR	17383	6038	10.6
UPTON	17009	5927	13.6
UVALDE	13234	4697	22.3
VAL VERDE	12274	4542	24.3
VAN ZANDT	15968	6028	10.5
VICTORIA	20857	7124	9.9
WALKER	17809	5644	13.1
WALLER	20063	6004	13.3
WARD	18797	6097	11.3
WASHINGTON	17648	6744	12.0
WEBB	12181	3980	29.0
WHARTON	18784	6285	13.6
WHEELER	16399	7489	11.3
WICHITA	18047	7059	9.4
WILBARGER	15750	6451	14.2
WILLACY	11443	4133	29.6
WILLIAMSON	21797	7038	7.7
WILSON	15407	5234	15.6
WINKLER	18929	6125	10.0
WISE	18862	6671	9.3
WOOD	15963	6180	10.6
YOAKUM	19193	6343	12.7
YOUNG	17015	8107	8.2
ZAPATA	11523	4395	23.8
ZAVALA	9728	3202	34.7

Appendix G

APPENDIX G

SELECTED EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (MALE)	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (FEMALE)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TEXAS	6311845	78.4	51.0	4.0
ANDERSON	13331	51.0	42.3	4.5
ANDREWS	6056	84.0	51.1	3.2
ANGELINA	26068	74.7	44.4	4.0
ARANSAS	4912	64.6	33.8	6.8
ARCHER	3180	78.8	41.2	2.0
ARMSTRONG	848	75.3	38.4	1.2
ATASCOSA	9029	70.2	38.1	3.6
AUSTIN	7793	74.8	45.3	1.8
BAILEY	3287	78.2	41.8	3.9
BANDERA	2730	67.0	36.3	4.4
BASTROP	9747	66.9	44.4	4.3
BAYLOR	2354	70.9	51.7	2.7
BEE	8823	78.6	39.7	4.2
BELL	51468	82.5	50.2	7.4
BEXAR	381699	77.1	49.1	5.1
BLANCO	2025	69.6	45.6	2.0
BORDEN	335	77.3	28.8	1.8
BOSQUE	5378	65.0	38.3	3.1
BOWIE	30193	69.6	47.7	5.7
BRAZORIA	77982	77.6	51.9	3.4
BRAZOS	40253	60.4	50.6	3.6
BREWSTER	3148	66.3	48.1	5.4
BRISCOE	974	76.4	32.6	3.8
BROOKS	3029	70.1	38.8	5.7
BROWN	13690	70.1	45.2	3.8
BURLESON	4938	68.2	43.6	3.7
BURNET	6168	57.9	35.5	4.2
CALDWELL	8637	58.3	42.4	4.5
CALHOUN	8455	80.7	43.9	2.6
CALLAHAN	4384	71.0	38.1	2.8
CAMERON	71401	70.6	43.6	7.8
CAMP	3849	73.3	44.1	4.2
CARSON	2854	78.3	42.2	2.7
CASS	10915	69.8	38.6	5.9
CASTRO	3976	82.8	37.1	2.8
CHAMBERS	7750	77.6	44.8	3.3
CHEROKEE	15745	66.6	47.6	4.1
CHILDRESS	2759	68.3	36.8	1.8
CLAY	4126	72.4	42.6	1.6
COCHRAN	1745	75.9	36.4	5.0
COKE	1295	67.2	38.9	2.0
COLEMAN	4056	66.2	38.0	3.6
COLLIN	68419	86.9	55.0	2.4
COLLINGSWORTH	1840	71.5	39.9	3.3
COLORADO	7681	74.0	37.5	2.1
COMAL	15645	72.7	45.0	2.9
COMANCHE	4886	65.8	37.6	2.3
CONCHO	1180	74.7	39.2	4.0
COOKE	12229	76.3	46.5	3.6
CORYELL	11465	89.9	46.7	9.7
COTTLE	1172	72.0	35.2	2.0

APPENDIX G

SELECTED EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (MALE)	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (FEMALE)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
CRANE	1875	85.4	37.0	2.7
CROCKETT	1865	64.2	34.5	2.2
CROSBY	3174	75.6	33.9	4.5
CULBERSON	1239	81.4	40.4	6.0
DALLAM	2750	79.2	43.2	2.2
DALLAS	805226	83.5	60.6	3.0
DAWSON	6400	76.5	40.2	2.5
DEAF SMITH	8386	81.4	42.4	2.7
DELTA	1801	60.3	41.6	6.1
DENTON	72644	82.9	58.4	2.4
DE WITT	7402	70.0	38.1	4.1
DICKENS	1298	64.2	39.7	5.0
DIMMIT	3793	68.2	41.2	7.2
DONLEY	1694	68.4	38.7	1.6
DUVAL	4060	67.5	31.9	4.7
EASTLAND	7810	63.8	39.9	2.5
ECTOR	56025	86.6	50.7	2.3
EDWARDS	690	74.1	29.2	2.5
ELLIS	26124	77.1	48.9	3.5
EL PASO	167344	76.9	45.7	8.0
ERATH	9507	68.6	42.2	3.6
FALLS	7055	62.0	43.8	3.1
FANNIN	10043	68.0	43.6	4.4
FAYETTE	8242	73.6	39.0	1.8
FISHER	2256	71.5	33.4	2.5
FLOYD	3751	76.7	37.0	3.9
FOARD	823	65.3	36.9	4.1
FORT BEND	61981	83.5	57.5	2.7
FRANKLIN	2650	67.0	39.0	3.6
FREESTONE	5292	65.5	33.8	2.7
FRIO	4729	75.2	38.5	6.1
GAINES	5243	82.2	37.9	2.7
GALVESTON	91709	79.6	53.7	4.5
GARZA	2149	73.2	40.8	0.5
GILLESPIE	5954	68.8	46.5	2.6
GLASSCOCK	485	87.6	22.7	0.8
GOLIAD	2072	76.1	38.9	3.5
GONZALES	6766	73.2	40.8	2.8
GRAY	11558	79.1	41.6	3.4
GRAYSON	40682	74.2	49.8	3.6
GREGG	45693	80.3	49.4	4.2
GRIMES	5235	69.9	39.2	4.0
GUADALUPE	19803	75.4	48.7	3.6
HALE	15301	77.2	44.4	3.9
HALL	2123	73.0	35.1	5.3
HAMILTON	3382	64.6	40.0	2.2
HANSFORD	2861	86.9	43.4	1.8
HARDEMAN	2500	70.7	38.6	3.1
HARDIN	16117	77.4	39.1	3.7
HARRIS	1224828	85.6	58.0	3.4
HARRISON	21194	73.2	44.8	4.9
HARTLEY	1671	81.5	37.9	2.0
HASKELL	3109	69.6	37.4	1.6

APPENDIX G

SELECTED EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (MALE)	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (FEMALE)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
HAYS	16909	63.8	46.6	3.6
HEMPHILL	2417	86.2	47.6	3.5
HENDERSON	16956	66.9	41.9	4.7
HIDALGO	96053	71.3	44.5	8.5
HILL	9701	65.2	40.1	3.8
HOCKLEY	9360	79.3	40.4	3.3
HOOD	7476	74.0	38.5	3.1
HOPKINS	10630	72.3	44.9	3.5
HOUSTON	6802	43.1	37.3	4.7
HOWARD	13893	71.7	44.1	2.9
HUDSPETH	1003	77.6	33.7	2.4
HUNT	24002	72.4	48.3	5.0
HUTCHINSON	11296	77.1	40.4	2.7
IRION	618	84.1	40.6	2.5
JACK	3044	72.2	39.7	3.4
JACKSON	5399	77.0	38.0	3.7
JASPER	11085	67.4	38.9	5.4
JEFF DAVIS	625	67.7	37.3	2.5
JEFFERSON	107364	76.8	46.0	6.3
JIM HOGG	1795	73.1	36.8	6.9
JIM WELLS	13922	75.4	40.0	3.9
JOHNSON	30462	79.5	49.3	3.1
JONES	6655	69.5	37.7	2.6
KARNES	5240	70.9	39.2	3.1
KAUFMAN	16987	73.8	47.9	2.9
KENDALL	4374	73.8	41.3	3.6
KENEDY	217	82.6	26.1	1.4
KENT	527	76.1	42.7	1.5
KERR	11179	59.9	41.8	3.3
KIMBLE	1713	75.5	37.3	1.2
KING	202	91.3	51.0	6.0
KINNEY	809	68.6	36.2	5.4
KLEBERG	12335	75.5	46.5	5.3
KNOX	2074	71.0	34.9	2.6
LAMAR	17142	69.3	46.4	4.8
LAMB	7343	75.2	39.8	2.6
LAMPASAS	4428	72.0	42.4	6.6
LA SALLE	1816	73.0	34.2	9.7
LAVACA	7877	69.2	41.4	2.2
LEE	4297	66.9	40.5	3.7
LEON	3329	62.0	30.9	2.4
LIBERTY	18374	75.2	38.8	4.5
LIMESTONE	7533	58.6	41.7	3.3
LIPSCOMB	1667	81.0	43.9	1.9
LIVE OAK	3841	78.1	34.5	3.5
LLANO	3305	49.7	30.8	4.4
LOVING	45	81.6	21.2	4.3
LUBBOCK	98358	78.7	54.2	3.1
LYNN	3076	76.4	31.9	3.7
MCCULLOCH	3339	68.3	36.9	3.7
MCLENNAN	73365	69.9	48.9	4.5
MCMULLEN	379	85.9	39.2	1.3
MADISON	3193	38.5	38.5	2.8

APPENDIX G

SELECTED EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (MALE)	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (FEMALE)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MARION	3524	61.1	36.4	7.0
MARTIN	1905	78.1	41.5	2.9
MASON	1547	72.3	39.3	3.3
MATAGORDA	16648	80.0	45.8	3.2
MAVERICK	9177	69.7	40.4	13.5
MEDINA	8526	71.5	38.4	5.2
MENARD	877	68.8	32.2	2.0
MIDLAND	41753	87.4	53.6	1.9
MILAM	8605	69.6	36.9	2.4
MILLS	1775	65.4	38.0	3.1
MITCHELL	3560	70.8	40.0	2.5
MONTAGUE	7053	66.9	41.2	3.0
MONTGOMERY	57531	83.4	49.0	3.4
MOORE	7300	85.9	45.0	3.2
MORRIS	5916	74.0	41.1	3.3
MOTLEY	752	74.9	28.8	3.6
NACOGDOCHES	20328	68.9	47.3	4.2
NAVARRO	14587	69.6	45.3	3.9
NEWTON	4173	68.0	31.6	8.8
NOLAN	7369	77.0	43.5	3.0
NUECES	114780	80.2	50.4	4.8
OCHILTREE	4480	87.3	42.8	2.2
OLDHAM	912	68.9	51.6	3.5
ORANGE	34435	81.4	42.2	6.6
PALO PINTO	9897	71.5	42.9	4.2
PANOLA	7949	71.5	38.3	5.3
PARKER	19270	77.4	43.7	3.3
PARMER	4243	81.2	35.5	3.0
PECOS	6024	83.0	42.8	3.1
POLK	8098	61.0	33.0	5.0
POTTER	45423	79.4	51.5	4.4
PRESIDIO	1674	67.5	32.3	4.1
RAINS	1777	62.3	37.0	4.0
RANDALL	38193	84.8	55.3	2.2
REAGAN	1613	87.0	33.5	3.5
REAL	873	62.4	39.1	4.9
RED RIVER	5651	63.0	38.4	6.5
REEVES	5583	77.9	36.0	5.1
REFUGIO	3677	73.3	39.2	3.2
ROBERTS	494	84.8	38.0	3.5
ROBERTSON	4989	62.9	35.3	4.1
ROCKWALL	7167	84.7	55.0	1.6
RUNNELS	4681	71.2	38.7	3.2
RUSK	16494	70.9	40.8	3.3
SABINE	2667	57.5	29.6	8.3
SAN AUGUSTINE	3022	59.0	38.6	6.1
SAN JACINTO	3755	64.6	31.6	6.2
SAN PATRICIO	22189	77.9	41.2	4.6
SAN SABA	2359	65.6	37.3	2.1
SCHLEICHER	1138	80.7	33.8	1.6
SCURRY	8178	80.8	46.6	3.1
SHACKELFORD	1632	79.5	34.6	1.9
SHELBY	8466	65.6	37.9	4.6

APPENDIX G

SELECTED EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, 1980.

COUNTY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (MALE)	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (FEMALE)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
SHERMAN	1445	82.3	42.8	1.2
SMITH	58062	77.1	51.1	4.2
SOMERVELL	1694	78.8	37.3	5.0
STARR	7568	65.2	36.7	12.4
STEPHENS	4337	75.7	45.0	1.9
STERLING	519	81.8	37.8	0.4
STONEWALL	965	74.4	31.7	2.1
SUTTON	2297	82.3	45.5	0.9
SWISHER	4029	80.0	42.7	4.5
TARRANT	424076	82.6	56.2	3.3
TAYLOR	48132	79.4	51.9	3.4
TERRELL	662	79.0	35.9	1.3
TERRY	6155	77.2	48.6	3.1
THROCKMORTON	863	71.9	36.8	1.4
TITUS	8916	75.6	43.9	5.0
TOM GREEN	38637	77.3	54.0	3.4
TRAVIS	208778	76.3	59.9	3.7
TRINITY	3145	61.8	34.1	7.3
TYLER	5339	62.4	33.4	6.6
UPSHUR	11135	72.4	39.7	4.3
UPTON	1832	82.4	35.5	3.1
UVALDE	8266	73.4	40.2	5.3
VAL VERDE	10464	75.8	41.5	8.9
VAN ZANDT	12118	68.0	38.4	3.8
VICTORIA	31309	83.8	48.4	3.0
WALKER	14734	43.1	44.3	3.6
WALLER	7961	65.7	45.2	5.4
WARD	5714	79.6	40.8	2.7
WASHINGTON	9761	70.7	46.8	1.9
WEBB	33043	72.7	39.8	6.8
WHARTON	17091	76.0	45.6	2.9
WHEELER	2881	73.7	37.6	3.2
WICHITA	51196	81.1	51.8	3.6
WILBARGER	6613	69.5	42.6	2.5
WILLACY	5392	66.9	39.5	11.3
WILLIAMSON	34447	79.7	53.4	3.3
WILSON	6633	75.3	39.6	3.6
WINKLER	3873	77.9	33.8	1.3
WISE	11090	73.9	42.7	3.1
WOOD	9019	62.1	35.3	3.3
YOAKUM	3456	82.3	39.8	2.3
YOUNG	8124	74.5	41.0	2.5
ZAPATA	1704	57.8	26.3	12.7
ZAVALA	3584	69.6	41.3	13.4

Appendix H

APPENDIX H

Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry in Texas Counties, 1980.

County	Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Transportation, Communication, and Utilities		Wholesale and Retail Trade		Services	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ANDERSON	1370	10.3	970	7.3	1941	14.6	1506	11.3	2808	21.1	4736	35.5
ANDREWS	1850	30.5	458	7.6	493	8.1	366	6.0	931	15.4	1958	32.3
ANGELINA	738	2.8	2270	8.7	7972	30.6	1739	6.7	5724	22.0	7625	29.3
ARANSAS	636	12.9	613	12.5	509	10.4	508	10.3	1079	22.0	1567	31.9
ARCHER	948	29.8	237	7.5	298	9.4	221	6.9	529	16.6	947	29.8
ARMSTRONG	208	24.5	51	6.0	122	14.4	40	4.7	136	16.0	291	34.3
ATASCOSA	1864	20.6	1187	13.1	592	6.6	657	7.3	1692	18.7	3037	33.6
AUSTIN	1026	13.2	975	12.5	1185	15.2	525	6.7	1783	22.9	2299	29.5
BAILEY	970	29.5	199	6.1	158	4.8	197	6.0	697	21.2	1066	32.4
BANDERA	288	10.5	435	15.9	197	7.2	153	5.6	516	18.9	1141	41.8
BASTROP	640	6.6	952	9.8	1421	14.6	739	7.6	1898	19.5	4097	42.0
BAYLOR	444	18.9	225	9.6	293	12.4	174	7.4	516	21.9	702	29.8
BEE	1719	19.5	998	11.3	364	4.1	523	5.9	1732	19.6	3487	39.5
BELL	1324	2.6	3881	7.5	7354	14.3	3680	7.2	11861	23.0	23368	45.4
BEXAR	5787	1.5	29596	7.8	43855	11.5	25944	6.8	92512	24.2	184005	48.2
BLANCO	358	17.7	183	9.0	157	7.8	158	7.8	443	21.9	726	35.9
BORDEN	170	50.7	25	7.5	10	3.0	15	4.5	16	4.8	99	29.6
BOSQUE	609	11.3	700	13.0	1071	19.9	356	6.6	927	17.2	1715	31.9
BOWIE	615	2.0	1791	5.9	7907	26.2	1844	6.1	6755	22.4	11281	37.4
BRAZORIA	3860	4.9	12874	16.5	20727	26.6	4788	6.1	13878	17.8	21855	28.0
BRAZOS	2321	5.8	3061	7.6	3177	7.9	2089	5.2	8125	20.2	21480	53.4
BREWSTER	196	6.2	272	8.6	103	3.3	205	6.5	824	26.2	1548	49.2
BRISCOE	385	39.5	62	6.4	42	4.3	56	5.7	183	18.8	246	25.3
BROOKS	525	17.3	249	8.2	192	6.3	98	3.2	670	22.1	1295	42.8
BROWN	907	6.6	1009	7.4	2625	19.2	1223	8.9	2945	21.5	4981	36.4
BURLESON	670	13.6	520	10.5	856	17.3	424	8.6	858	17.4	1610	32.6
BURNET	656	10.6	1032	16.7	513	8.3	391	6.3	1323	21.4	2253	36.5
CALDWELL	1036	12.0	923	10.7	1102	12.8	381	4.4	1634	18.9	3561	41.2
CALHOUN	1012	12.0	1377	16.3	1832	21.7	450	5.3	1591	18.8	2193	25.9
CALLAHAN	600	13.7	425	9.7	565	12.9	400	9.1	937	21.4	1457	33.2
CAMERON	4598	6.4	5342	7.5	11453	16.0	4787	6.7	17340	24.3	27881	39.0
CAMP	320	8.3	339	8.8	1273	33.1	236	6.1	838	21.8	843	21.9
CARSON	631	22.1	270	9.5	522	18.3	196	6.9	425	14.9	810	28.4
CASS	559	5.1	996	9.1	3187	29.2	788	7.2	1894	17.4	3491	32.0
CASTRO	1433	36.0	131	3.3	352	8.9	180	4.5	642	16.1	1238	31.1
CHAMBERS	854	11.0	1159	15.0	1603	20.7	585	7.5	1349	17.4	2200	28.4
CHEROKEE	1228	7.8	1257	8.0	3471	22.0	834	5.3	2839	18.0	6116	38.8
CHILDRESS	331	12.0	143	5.2	431	15.6	377	13.7	610	22.1	867	31.4
CLAY	728	17.6	457	11.1	610	14.8	196	4.8	853	20.7	1282	31.1
COCHRAN	637	36.5	69	4.0	111	6.4	79	4.5	236	13.5	613	35.1
COKE	298	23.0	99	7.6	112	8.6	100	7.7	177	13.7	509	39.3
COLEMAN	918	22.6	291	7.2	394	9.7	327	8.1	727	17.9	1399	34.5
COLLIN	2518	3.7	5559	8.1	17295	25.3	3732	5.5	15595	22.8	23720	34.7
COLLINGSWORTH	579	31.5	103	5.6	75	4.1	119	6.5	263	14.3	701	38.1
COLORADO	1719	22.4	664	8.6	691	9.0	754	9.8	1703	22.2	2150	28.0
COMAL	508	3.2	1927	12.3	2925	18.7	1059	6.8	3321	21.2	5905	37.7
COMANCHE	1129	23.1	369	7.6	620	12.7	305	6.2	1009	20.7	1454	29.8
CONCHO	341	28.9	87	7.4	109	9.2	36	3.1	207	17.5	400	33.9

APPENDIX H

Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry in Texas Counties, 1980.

County	Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Transportation, Communication, and Utilities		Wholesale and Retail Trade		Services	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
COOKE	1633	13.4	861	7.0	3492	28.6	758	6.2	2306	18.9	3179	26.0
CORYELL	516	4.5	959	8.4	1218	10.6	572	5.0	2589	22.6	5611	48.9
COTTLE	387	33.0	73	6.2	26	2.2	78	6.7	239	20.4	369	31.5
CRANE	647	34.5	152	8.1	132	7.0	124	6.6	311	16.6	509	27.1
CROCKETT	616	33.0	208	11.2	39	2.1	132	7.1	386	20.7	484	26.0
CROSBY	1061	33.4	142	4.5	208	6.6	178	5.6	519	16.4	1066	33.6
CULBERSON	289	23.3	104	8.4	6	0.5	68	5.5	287	23.2	485	39.1
DALLAM	673	24.5	208	7.6	128	4.7	206	7.5	765	27.8	770	28.0
DALLAS	17485	2.2	56342	7.0	165471	20.5	66742	8.3	189282	23.5	309904	38.5
DAWSON	1829	28.6	331	5.2	328	5.1	327	5.1	1442	22.5	2143	33.5
DEAF SMITH	1740	20.7	579	6.9	1296	15.5	632	7.5	1785	21.3	2354	28.1
DELTA	273	15.2	105	5.8	435	24.2	70	3.9	291	16.2	627	34.8
DENTON	1909	2.6	5483	7.5	15658	21.6	6163	8.5	16028	22.1	27403	37.7
DE WITT	1353	18.3	708	9.6	1123	15.2	368	5.0	1506	20.3	2344	31.7
DICKENS	439	33.8	77	5.9	109	8.4	98	7.6	220	16.9	355	27.3
DIMMIT	745	19.6	332	8.8	330	8.7	229	6.0	682	18.0	1475	38.9
DONLEY	442	26.1	131	7.7	105	6.2	99	5.8	309	18.2	608	35.9
DUVAL	1256	30.9	456	11.2	80	2.0	209	5.1	564	13.9	1495	36.8
EASTLAND	1297	16.6	673	8.6	997	12.8	522	6.7	1577	20.2	2744	35.1
ECTOR	7245	12.9	5313	9.5	9356	16.7	3076	5.5	14199	25.3	16836	30.1
EDWARDS	258	37.4	53	7.7	17	2.5	51	7.4	116	16.8	195	28.3
ELLIS	1282	4.9	2322	8.9	7345	28.1	2187	8.4	4883	18.7	8105	31.0
EL PASO	2557	1.5	10318	6.2	31881	19.1	14448	8.6	38298	22.9	69842	41.7
ERATH	1518	16.0	1131	11.9	1085	11.4	498	5.2	1956	20.6	3319	34.9
FALLS	842	11.9	531	7.5	1179	16.7	415	5.9	1478	20.9	2610	37.0
FANNIN	691	6.9	816	8.1	2942	29.3	661	6.6	1671	16.6	3262	32.5
FAYETTE	1450	17.6	914	11.1	1048	12.7	776	9.4	2032	24.7	2022	24.5
FISHER	699	31.0	105	4.7	286	12.7	192	8.5	289	12.8	685	30.4
FLOYD	1283	34.2	154	4.1	238	6.3	194	5.2	724	19.3	1158	30.9
FOARD	236	28.7	81	9.8	60	7.3	31	3.8	99	12.0	316	38.4
FORT BEND	5538	8.9	6192	10.0	12242	19.8	4922	7.9	11183	18.0	21904	35.3
FRANKLIN	409	15.4	264	10.0	378	14.3	279	10.5	483	18.2	837	31.6
FREESTONE	689	13.0	504	9.5	460	8.7	913	17.3	875	16.5	1851	35.0
FRIO	1229	26.0	351	7.4	86	1.8	258	5.5	1082	22.9	1723	36.4
GAINES	1875	35.8	247	4.7	290	5.5	290	5.5	970	18.5	1571	30.0
GALVESTON	2555	2.8	9288	10.1	15848	17.3	8687	9.5	16528	18.0	38803	42.3
GARZA	608	28.3	145	6.7	465	21.6	103	4.8	268	12.5	560	26.1
GILLESPIE	690	11.6	810	13.6	551	9.3	259	4.4	1496	25.1	2148	36.1
GLASSCOCK	290	59.8	26	5.4	10	2.1	23	4.7	50	10.3	86	17.7
GOLIAD	380	18.3	295	14.2	149	7.2	119	5.7	271	13.1	858	41.4
GONZALES	1676	24.8	426	6.3	836	12.4	397	5.9	1337	19.8	2094	30.9
GRAY	1934	16.7	1015	8.8	1982	17.1	672	5.8	2744	23.7	3211	27.8
GRAYSON	1171	2.9	2869	7.1	12732	31.3	3183	7.8	7734	19.0	12993	31.9
GREGG	3332	7.3	3673	8.0	10283	22.5	3163	6.9	10808	23.7	14434	31.6
GRIMES	777	14.8	508	9.7	1144	21.9	291	5.6	995	19.0	1520	29.0
GUADALUPE	1240	6.3	1807	9.1	3955	20.0	1213	6.1	4400	22.2	7188	36.3
HALE	2773	18.1	829	5.4	2048	13.4	777	5.1	3526	23.0	5348	35.0
HALL	613	28.9	145	6.8	52	2.4	272	12.8	409	19.3	632	29.8

APPENDIX H

Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry in Texas Counties, 1980

County	Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Transportation, Communication, and Utilities		Wholesale and Retail Trade		Services	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HAMILTON	579	17.1	417	12.3	444	13.1	158	4.7	601	17.8	1183	35.0
HANSFORD	955	33.4	217	7.6	101	3.5	162	5.7	587	20.5	839	29.3
HARDEMAN	448	17.9	118	4.7	501	20.0	192	7.7	449	18.0	792	31.7
HARDIN	1273	7.9	1681	10.4	4065	25.2	1699	10.5	3326	20.6	4073	25.3
HARRIS	64060	5.2	125583	10.3	221613	18.1	102693	8.4	262938	21.5	447941	36.6
HARRISON	1066	5.0	1613	7.6	5761	27.2	1424	6.7	4304	20.3	7026	33.2
HARTLEY	512	30.6	81	4.8	54	3.2	135	8.1	327	19.6	562	33.6
HASKELL	917	29.5	205	6.6	109	3.5	182	5.9	639	20.6	1057	34.0
HAYS	571	3.4	1589	9.4	1878	11.1	602	3.6	3501	20.7	8768	51.9
HEMPHILL	639	26.4	210	8.7	252	10.4	228	9.4	408	16.9	680	28.1
HENDERSON	1319	7.8	1986	11.7	3532	20.8	1450	8.6	3496	20.6	5173	30.5
HIDALGO	12259	12.8	6237	6.5	10985	11.4	5314	5.5	24341	25.3	36917	38.4
HILL	976	10.1	857	8.8	2054	21.2	628	6.5	1913	19.7	3273	33.7
HOCKLEY	3109	33.2	662	7.1	473	5.1	404	4.3	1735	18.5	2977	31.8
HOOD	462	6.2	1806	24.2	1111	14.9	594	7.9	1321	17.7	2182	29.2
HOPKINS	1654	15.6	686	6.5	2327	21.9	825	7.8	2146	20.2	2992	28.1
HOUSTON	739	10.9	639	9.4	1327	19.5	391	5.7	1245	18.3	2461	36.2
HOWARD	1625	11.7	947	6.8	1941	14.0	853	6.1	3093	22.3	5434	39.1
HUDSPETH	410	40.9	75	7.5	18	1.8	73	7.3	166	16.6	261	26.0
HUNT	798	3.3	1783	7.4	6930	28.9	1685	7.0	4178	17.4	8628	35.9
HUTCHINSON	1310	11.6	1048	9.3	2981	26.4	783	6.9	2415	21.4	2759	24.4
IRION	247	40.0	38	6.1	23	3.7	51	8.3	96	15.5	163	26.4
JACK	828	27.2	246	8.1	265	8.7	314	10.3	517	17.0	874	28.7
JACKSON	1182	21.9	599	11.1	605	11.2	307	5.7	1226	22.7	1480	27.4
JASPER	620	5.6	1251	11.3	3005	27.1	567	5.1	2213	20.0	3429	30.9
JEFF DAVIS	153	24.5	54	8.6	13	2.1	50	8.0	99	15.8	256	41.0
JEFFERSON	2531	2.4	8723	8.1	26070	24.3	9914	9.2	23143	21.6	36983	34.4
JIM HOGG	474	26.4	164	9.1	47	2.6	80	4.5	330	18.4	700	39.0
JIM WELLS	3145	22.6	1120	8.0	965	6.9	838	6.0	2754	19.8	5100	36.6
JOHNSON	924	3.0	3344	11.0	8392	27.5	3140	10.3	5709	18.7	8953	29.4
JONES	1429	21.5	551	8.3	583	8.8	566	8.5	1255	18.9	2271	34.1
KARNES	1191	22.7	435	8.3	513	9.8	332	6.3	1045	19.9	1724	32.9
KAUFMAN	769	4.5	1787	10.5	3413	20.1	1447	8.5	3077	18.1	6494	38.2
KENDALL	480	11.0	585	13.4	329	7.5	309	7.1	868	19.8	1803	41.2
KENEDY	142	65.4	13	6.0	7	3.2	3	1.4	15	6.9	37	17.1
KENT	233	44.2	26	4.9	22	4.2	16	3.0	60	11.4	170	32.3
KERR	681	6.1	1257	11.2	879	7.9	539	4.8	2241	20.0	5582	49.9
KIMBLE	395	23.1	188	11.0	183	10.7	83	4.8	394	23.0	470	27.4
KING	111	55.0	15	7.4	1	0.5	3	1.5	27	13.4	45	22.3
KINNEY	244	30.2	95	11.7	15	1.9	70	8.7	11[illegible]	14.7	266	32.9
KLEBERG	1425	11.6	846	6.9	1251	10.1	745	6.0	2394	19.4	5674	46.0
KNOX	691	33.3	122	5.9	84	4.1	105	5.1	394	19.0	678	32.7
LAMAR	826	4.8	1229	7.2	4892	28.5	899	5.2	3458	20.2	5838	34.1
LAMB	1928	26.3	330	4.5	915	12.5	385	5.2	1448	19.7	2337	31.8
LAMPASAS	442	10.0	522	11.8	305	6.9	255	5.8	1105	25.0	1799	40.6
LA SALLE	391	21.5	279	15.4	48	2.6	113	6.2	303	16.7	682	37.6
LAVACA	1140	14.5	775	9.8	1733	22.0	259	3.3	1603	20.4	2367	30.0
LEE	835	19.4	455	10.6	568	13.2	259	6.0	831	19.3	1349	31.4

APPENDIX H

Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry in Texas Counties, 1980

County	Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Transportation, Communication, and Utilities		Wholesale and Retail Trade		Services	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
LEON	471	14.1	375	11.3	502	15.1	154	4.6	580	17.4	1247	37.5
LIBERTY	2008	10.9	2514	13.7	3292	17.9	1447	7.9	3704	20.2	5409	29.4
LIMESTONE	858	11.4	518	6.9	854	11.5	408	5.4	1279	17.0	3606	47.9
LIPSCOMB	482	28.9	74	4.4	105	6.3	129	7.7	360	21.6	517	31.0
LIVE OAK	1116	29.1	442	11.5	304	7.9	184	4.8	794	20.7	1001	26.1
LLANO	395	12.0	342	10.3	197	6.0	165	5.0	828	25.1	1378	41.7
LOVING	28	62.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.7	2	4.4	12	26.7
LUBBOCK	4171	4.2	6399	6.5	13619	13.8	6743	6.9	25314	25.7	42112	42.8
LYNN	1161	37.7	79	2.6	160	5.2	321	10.4	462	15.0	893	29.0
MCCULLOCH	533	16.0	214	6.4	439	13.1	189	5.7	862	25.8	1102	33.0
MCLENNAN	1639	2.2	4470	6.1	15856	21.6	4697	6.4	16688	22.7	30015	40.9
MCMULLEN	158	41.7	42	11.1	11	2.9	42	11.1	34	9.0	92	24.3
MADISON	636	19.9	277	8.7	265	8.3	65	2.0	601	18.8	1349	42.2
MARION	212	6.0	290	8.2	1012	28.7	273	7.7	601	17.1	1136	32.2
MARTIN	743	39.0	117	6.1	95	5.0	121	6.4	296	15.5	533	28.0
MASON	395	25.5	136	8.8	70	4.5	63	4.1	315	20.4	568	36.7
MATAGORDA	2092	12.6	3914	23.5	1955	11.7	1075	6.5	3304	19.8	4308	25.9
MAVERICK	921	10.0	518	5.6	1740	19.0	579	6.3	1953	21.3	3466	37.8
MEDINA	1164	13.7	1022	12.0	765	9.0	586	6.9	1817	21.3	3172	37.2
MENARD	266	30.3	91	10.4	20	2.3	44	5.0	178	20.3	278	31.7
MIDLAND	10228	24.5	3168	7.6	3358	8.0	3024	7.2	8092	19.4	13883	33.3
MILAM	1194	13.9	887	10.3	1644	19.1	901	10.5	1471	17.1	2508	29.1
MILLS	477	26.9	145	8.2	148	8.3	66	3.7	301	17.0	638	35.9
MITCHELL	888	24.9	249	7.0	269	7.6	297	8.3	685	19.2	1172	32.9
MONTAGUE	1292	18.3	594	8.4	1369	19.4	382	5.4	1296	18.4	2120	30.1
MONTGOMERY	3657	6.4	7673	13.3	8564	14.9	6166	10.7	12836	22.3	18635	32.4
MOORE	1153	15.8	491	6.7	1656	22.7	631	8.6	1445	19.8	1924	26.4
MORRIS	214	3.6	456	7.7	1829	30.9	655	11.1	910	15.4	1852	31.3
MOTLEY	313	41.6	45	6.0	4	0.5	38	5.1	157	20.9	195	25.9
NACOGDOCHES	1494	7.3	1278	6.3	4432	21.8	893	4.4	4384	21.6	7847	38.6
NAVARRO	1098	7.5	1116	7.7	3236	22.2	1158	7.9	2670	18.3	5309	36.4
NEWTON	245	5.9	579	13.9	1389	33.3	270	6.5	668	16.0	1022	24.5
NOLAN	864	11.7	417	5.7	1263	17.1	1009	13.7	1530	20.8	2286	31.0
NUECES	6987	6.1	11380	9.9	13494	11.8	8092	7.1	25906	22.6	48921	42.6
OCHILTREE	1635	36.5	209	4.7	134	3.0	319	7.1	1025	22.9	1158	25.8
OLDHAM	290	31.8	52	5.7	20	2.2	58	6.4	181	19.8	311	34.1
ORANGE	720	2.1	3998	11.6	11374	33.0	2393	6.9	6382	18.5	9568	27.8
PALO PINTO	1087	11.0	745	7.5	2672	27.0	810	8.2	1632	16.5	2951	29.8
PANOLA	1365	17.2	977	12.3	1249	15.7	707	8.9	1164	14.6	2487	31.3
PARKER	1362	7.1	2298	11.9	4375	22.7	1494	7.8	3908	20.3	5833	30.3
PARMER	1486	35.0	152	3.6	474	11.2	231	5.4	773	18.2	1127	26.6
PECOS	1622	26.9	551	9.1	321	5.3	332	5.5	1286	21.3	1912	31.7
POLK	432	5.3	898	11.1	1808	22.3	656	8.1	1741	21.5	2563	31.6
POTTER	1131	2.5	3787	8.3	8090	17.8	4555	10.0	11802	26.0	16058	35.4
PRESIDIO	329	19.7	121	7.2	46	2.7	116	6.9	389	23.2	673	40.2
RAINS	207	11.6	202	11.4	458	25.8	157	8.8	289	16.3	464	26.1
RANDALL	1746	4.6	2376	6.2	4289	11.2	4013	10.5	10193	26.7	15576	40.8
REAGAN	744	46.1	100	6.2	36	2.2	163	10.1	242	15.0	328	20.3

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County	Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Transportation, Communication, and Utilities		Wholesale and Retail Trade		Services	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
REAL	229	26.2	114	13.1	28	3.2	36	4.1	183	21.0	283	32.4
RED RIVER	523	9.3	379	6.7	1733	30.7	378	6.7	865	15.3	1773	31.4
REEVES	1377	24.7	530	9.5	305	5.5	540	9.7	941	16.9	1890	33.9
REFUGIO	972	26.4	320	8.7	255	6.9	282	7.7	703	19.1	1145	31.1
ROBERTS	199	40.3	32	6.5	17	3.4	51	10.3	78	15.8	117	23.7
ROBERTSON	513	10.3	423	8.5	670	13.4	682	13.7	1028	20.6	1673	33.5
ROCKWALL	224	3.1	663	9.3	1571	21.9	507	7.1	1599	22.3	2603	36.3
RUNNELS	1084	23.2	316	6.8	835	17.8	208	4.4	809	17.3	1429	30.5
RUSK	1685	10.2	1541	9.3	3351	20.3	1656	10.0	3097	18.8	5164	31.3
SABINE	203	7.6	360	13.5	593	22.2	243	9.1	508	19.0	760	28.5
SAN AUGUSTINE	220	7.3	335	11.1	735	24.3	204	6.8	459	15.2	1069	35.4
SAN JACINTO	196	5.2	715	19.0	616	16.4	288	7.7	755	20.1	1185	31.6
SAN PATRICIO	3001	13.5	2910	13.1	3256	14.7	1729	7.8	4175	18.8	7118	32.1
SAN SABA	568	24.1	235	10.0	170	7.2	120	5.1	376	15.9	890	37.7
SCHLEICHER	501	44.0	97	8.5	27	2.4	110	9.7	147	12.9	256	22.5
SCURRY	2245	27.5	669	8.2	693	8.5	529	6.5	1509	18.5	2533	31.0
SHACKELFORD	673	41.2	106	6.5	123	7.5	54	3.3	212	13.0	464	28.4
SHELBY	1190	14.1	632	7.5	2064	24.4	532	6.3	1768	20.9	2280	26.9
SHERMAN	520	36.0	123	8.5	84	5.8	100	6.9	250	17.3	368	25.5
SMITH	3945	6.8	4165	7.2	12649	21.8	3307	5.7	12889	22.2	21107	36.4
SOMERVELL	162	9.6	524	30.9	122	7.2	192	11.3	207	12.2	487	28.7
STARR	1930	25.5	471	6.2	279	3.7	268	3.5	1125	14.9	3495	46.2
STEPHENS	932	21.5	290	6.7	636	14.7	341	7.9	790	18.2	1348	31.1
STERLING	184	35.5	27	5.2	11	2.1	33	6.4	102	19.7	162	31.2
STONEWALL	354	36.7	127	13.2	9	0.9	37	3.8	156	16.2	282	29.2
SUTTON	753	32.8	254	11.1	47	2.0	154	6.7	446	19.4	643	28.0
SWISHER	1179	29.3	224	5.6	434	10.8	206	5.1	776	19.3	1210	30.0
TARRANT	6330	1.5	31809	7.5	106631	25.1	34679	8.2	96289	22.7	148338	35.0
TAYLOR	3781	7.9	3764	7.8	5208	10.8	2628	5.5	11885	24.7	20866	43.4
TERRELL	148	22.4	21	3.2	8	1.2	177	26.7	124	18.7	184	27.8
TERRY	1622	26.4	262	4.3	293	4.8	471	7.7	1377	22.4	2130	34.6
THROCKMORTON	300	34.8	86	10.0	96	11.1	28	3.2	95	11.0	258	29.9
TITUS	765	8.6	769	8.6	1728	19.4	869	9.7	2133	23.9	2652	29.7
TOM GREEN	2595	6.7	2711	7.0	5811	15.0	3551	9.2	8983	23.2	14986	38.8
TRAVIS	2708	1.3	15417	7.4	24207	11.6	10355	5.0	42244	20.2	113847	54.5
TRINITY	262	8.3	272	8.6	519	16.5	178	5.7	791	25.2	1123	35.7
TYLER	323	6.0	618	11.6	1347	25.2	378	7.1	953	17.8	1720	32.2
UPSHUR	977	8.8	1268	11.4	2719	24.4	828	7.4	2066	18.6	3277	29.4
UPTON	738	40.3	90	4.9	61	3.3	204	11.1	245	13.4	494	27.0
UVALDE	1498	18.1	689	8.3	606	7.3	575	7.0	1837	22.2	3061	37.0
VAL VERDE	714	6.8	960	9.2	964	9.2	840	8.0	2395	22.9	4591	43.9
VAN ZANDT	1318	10.9	1338	11.0	2444	20.2	891	7.4	2491	20.6	3636	30.0
VICTORIA	3255	10.4	3469	11.1	4978	15.9	2104	6.7	7169	22.9	10334	33.0
WALKER	659	4.5	1070	7.3	1418	9.6	620	4.2	3320	22.5	7647	51.9
WALLER	796	10.0	857	10.8	1120	14.1	340	4.3	1574	19.8	3274	41.1
WARD	1763	30.9	410	7.2	308	5.4	570	10.0	921	16.1	1742	30.5
WASHINGTON	993	10.2	936	9.6	1821	18.7	343	3.5	2340	24.0	3328	34.1
WEBB	2104	6.4	2422	7.3	2754	8.3	3383	10.2	9367	28.3	13013	39.4

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County	Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Transportation, Communication, and Utilities		Wholesale and Retail Trade		Services	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
WHARTON	3612	21.1	1597	9.3	1901	11.1	916	5.4	3308	19.4	5757	33.7
WHEELER	807	28.0	244	8.5	115	4.0	204	7.1	570	19.8	941	32.7
WICHITA	3089	6.0	3642	7.1	8963	17.5	2858	5.6	12220	23.9	20424	39.9
WILBARGER	993	15.0	441	6.7	810	12.2	282	4.3	1334	20.2	2753	41.6
WILLACY	1266	23.5	331	6.1	582	10.8	343	6.4	773	14.3	2097	38.9
WILLIAMSON	1662	4.8	3358	9.7	7288	21.2	1626	4.7	6303	18.3	14210	41.3
WILSON	1223	18.4	702	10.6	865	13.0	611	9.2	1371	20.7	1861	28.1
WINKLER	1182	30.5	322	8.3	208	5.4	370	9.6	661	17.1	1130	29.2
WISE	1768	15.9	891	8.0	2370	21.4	1250	11.3	1980	17.9	2831	25.5
WOOD	1058	11.7	782	8.7	1631	18.1	841	9.3	1855	20.6	2852	31.6
YOAKUM	1309	37.9	193	5.6	196	5.7	188	5.4	577	16.7	993	28.7
YOUNG	1906	23.5	641	7.9	1605	19.8	451	5.6	1337	16.5	2184	26.9
ZAPATA	434	25.5	175	10.3	16	0.9	98	5.8	293	17.2	688	40.4
ZAVALA	937	26.1	176	4.9	512	14.3	136	3.8	548	15.3	1275	35.6